A

POPULAR SYSTEM

OF

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION,

COMBINING THE METHODS

OF LOCKE, ASCHAM, MILTON, &c.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID,

BOOK I.

IN LATIN AND ENGLISH, INTERLINEAR;

ON MR. LOCKE'S PLAN:

WITH

THE ORIGINAL TEXT;

IN WHICH THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IS DENOTED.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR JOHN TAYLOR,
WATERLOO PLACE,
BY JAMES DUNCAN, 37, PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND SOLD BY
J. A. HESSEY, 93, FLEET STREET, AND JOHN HATCHARD AND SON, PICCADILLY.

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THE FIRST BOOK OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID,

WITH A LITERAL INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION ON THE PLAN RECOMMENDED BY MR. LOCKE.

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1827.

PREFATORY DIRECTIONS.

THIS work being equally calculated for those persons who are unacquainted with the Latin, as for those who wish to recover or improve their knowledge of that language, we shall, with a view to the former class, be more explicit in our directions concerning the course to be pursued than would otherwise be necessary.

1. The letters and syllables of Latin words are generally pronounced as in English, except that *ch* is always hard like *k*, and that there is no silent vowel:—thus *scribe*, when it is a Latin word, is to be pronounced *scri-be*.

2. In words of two syllables the accent is always on the first.

3. In words of three or more syllables, the accent is always on the third from the end, unless the second from the end should be a long syllable.

4. A syllable is long where the vowel is long, either by authority or by position. Vowels long by authority are distinguished in this work by a mark placed over them, as in *jactātus*. A vowel is long by position when it comes before two consonants or a double consonant (j, x, z), as in the words *inferret*, *infixit*, &c.

5. Syllables composed of diphthongs are almost invariably long.*

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* A diphthong succeeded by a vowel is sometimes short, as in *præest*, *præamplus*, &c.

6. When two vowels come together, which might be blended into one sound, but are to be pronounced separately, the latter has two dots over it.

7. Every Latin word in the Interlinear Translation has beneath it the English word, or assemblage of words, which gives the equivalent of its meaning; and in general it is of the same part of speech with the Latin. In reading, the Latin and the English are to be taken alternately, as *cano, I sing*—*arma, arms*—*que, and*—&c.

8. Those words which are distinguished by Italics have no Latin to correspond with them, but they are requisite to supply omissions, in which the Latin from its constitutional brevity often indulges.

9. When the learner is well acquainted with the English of the Latin words, let him practise construing from the ORIGINAL TEXT.

10. While some one reads to him the Latin words from the Interlinear Translation, let him repeat by rote the English words that correspond with them; and again, while the English is read to him, let him supply the Latin.

In order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the language, it is necessary that the learner should next acquaint himself with the *Inflections* of nouns and verbs, which may be done by perusing a few times the SHORT LATIN GRAMMAR compiled for this system.* He may then study the PARSING AND EXPLANATORY LESSONS adapted to this book, which will teach him to CONSTRUE the ORIGINAL TEXT of any author, and also conduct him, by a succession of easy steps, to the attainment of LATIN COMPOSITION in prose and verse, and LATIN CONVERSATION.

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* In schools, the master may connect this system with any Grammar that he would prefer.

PROSPECTUS

OF

A POPULAR SYSTEM

OF

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION,

COMBINING THE METHODS

OF

LOCKE, ASCHAM, MILTON, &c.

" We do amiss to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek, as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in ONE YEAR.—*Milton.*

Littlewood and Green, Printers, 15, Old Bailey.

PROSPECTUS.

We need not add our voice to the many by which the present School System of Classical Instruction is condemned. Sufficient has been said to create a general wish for its improvement, and the age is now too forward in every other department of knowledge to suffer its advance in this to be much longer retarded. The wonder is that some change has not been made long ago, seeing that for centuries the same charges have been brought against it which are now so prevalent, and some of the same corrections have been proposed which are now offered as modern discoveries. But perhaps the course of instruction having been prescribed in many of our endowed grammar schools, by the deed of their foundation, may account for this. With others, however, that could be no argument; and yet in these the system is the same. Our earnest wish is, that in all which are free to change, a change may be made; the rest will follow in time. But the question is, what change would we propose? We are almost tempted to reply, that any alteration must be for the better; but being sincerely desirous to effect a real improvement in our present school system, and for that purpose having given the subject a long and anxious consideration, we shall state in

express terms the methods by which we conceive so important an object may be attained.

Perhaps the reader will exclaim, It is some system of private advantage—you have ends of your own to serve, and think to serve them better by pretending the public good. Let us vindicate ourselves before we proceed:—Our system is indeed our own, but its parts (with few exceptions) are the invention of others, of men whose names we give; consequently, so far as fame is concerned, the charge is groundless.—You mean then to *teach* upon your system, and all persons are to be invited to learn at your establishment: nothing of the kind! our wish is to see others adopt the system, and the more numerous they are who take it up, the more we shall be gratified;—we shall set up no establishment of our own; but this we promise,—that as far as our recommendation extends, we will endeavour to promote the views of those who introduce it into their schools, and if they will communicate to us, through our publishers, any hints by which the system may be the better accommodated to their wishes, we shall be happy to attend to them. The only motive then, by which we can be actuated in the way of private advantage, must be in the hope of obtaining profit by the sale of the little books we propose to publish: if that were the case, our labour would not receive too great a reward, supposing it limited to the production of these unimportant works; but what is to be said if we even recommend the restriction of these publications to a very small series?—and what advantage can we possibly find in publishing with them a system of tuition, the professed aim of which is to render, as soon as possible, all persons

independent of such assistance as these works offer. We might, consistently enough, have cried up the necessity of a multitude of these publications, but with no regard to private gain could we have recommended a method of instruction which was to supersede them. We have our motives nevertheless: we wish to see the rising generation led on to the attainment of classical knowledge in a less irksome manner, in less time, and to a more successful issue, than has fallen to the lot of preceding generations; we desire also to see the intellectual character of our country raised by the universality of its classical attainments, as well as its scientific knowledge,—we wish languages, like arts and sciences, to be FREE TO ALL.

LOCKE'S EASY METHOD OF ACQUIRING LANGUAGES

forms the ground-work of our system. Locke was a member of the University of Oxford, and, we need not add, one of its greatest ornaments: he knew well the errors of the old system, and, with the vigour of an Herculean mind, attempted to remove them. His object was to initiate the pupil generally into the knowledge of a language, before he troubled him with the Rules of Syntax and Prosody, and the medium by which he proposed to give him this initiatory knowledge, was that of Interlinear Translation. He recommended "taking some easy and pleasant book, such as Æsop's Fables, and writing the English Translation, made as literal as it can be, in one line, and the Latin words which answer each of them just over it in another;" and he appears to

have executed such a translation; for, soon after his death, appeared *Æsop's Fables, in Latin and English, Interlineary, for the benefit of those who not having a master would learn either of these tongues. By John Locke, Gent.* the second edition of which curious work is now before us.—It is strictly literal as he enjoins, but never sacrifices English sense or grammar to express a foreign idiom, and in this respect therefore it differs essentially from Mr. Hamilton's translations, the hint for which might otherwise have been thought to be borrowed from Locke. But Mr. Hamilton very properly challenges to himself originality, because of those barbarisms * which he

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* We subjoin a specimen from the Greek and English Gospel of St. John, to shew what we mean by this word.

7. *Δὲ ὡς ἐπέμενον ἐρωτῶντες αὐτὸν, ἀνακύψας εἶπε*
But when they did remain asking him, stooped-ing up he said
πρὸς αὐτούς· Ὁ ἀναμάρτητος ὑμῶν, πρῶτος βαλέτω τὸν λίθον
to them: The without sin of you, first casted he the stone
ἐπ' αὐτῇ.
upon to her.

8. *Καὶ πάλιν, κύψας κάτω, ἔγραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν.*
And again, stooped-ing downwards, he did write into the land.

9. *Δὲ οἱ ἀκούσαντες, καὶ ἐλεγχόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς συνειδήσεως,*
But the heard-ing, and being charged by of the conscience,
ἐξήρχοντο εἷς καθ' εἷς, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἕως
did come out one after one, began-ning from of the elders until
τῶν ἐσχάτων· καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς κατελείφθη μόνος, καί ἡ γυνὴ
of the last: and the Jesus was left behind alone, and the woman
ἑστῶσα ἐν μέσῳ.
having stood in to middle.

10. *Δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀνακύψας, καὶ θεασάμενος μηδένα πλὴν*
But the Jesus stooped-ing up, and saw-ing no one except
τῆς γυναικὸς, εἶπεν αὐτῇ· Ἡ γυνὴ, ποῦ εἰσιν ἐκεῖνοι οἱ
of the woman, he said to her: The woman, where are they the
κατήγοροί σου; οὐδεὶς κατέκρινεν σε;
accusers of thee? no one judged against thee?

makes use of, and which, he justly observes, are not to be found in any other versions. This little work of Locke's has been the model of our Interlinear Translations, as his method is the basis of our system. We have copied even his way of denoting the pronunciation of the Latin, by means of which the learner is never in danger of speaking incorrectly, and except he were required to make Latin verses, would not have occasion to study Prosody. So also with regard to Grammar, it is taught already, by Locke's method of translation, to those who know English grammar; for every word, as far as possible, is rendered in its corresponding part of speech, even to the cases of nouns and the tenses of verbs; and where this cannot be done, the exception makes the rule the plainer: so that Syntax, that part of grammar which most perplexes a learner, may be, and is postponed in our system till a later period—and all that engages the pupil's attention in the earlier stage of his progress, is the meaning of Latin words and their usual inflections. He is placed on the footing of a child learning its native tongue, to whom the sense of words and their forms is alone a sufficient study, and by whom a knowledge of English Syntax is not attempted to be gained till this foundation is perfectly secured.

We differ, however, in one point, from our great authority. Locke, no doubt, chose Æsop, because it was a familiar book to the young learner: we prefer taking such works only as are purely classical. If one is too hard in subject matter, or style, for the pupil, let him begin with another which may be easier—our object is to give him the opportunity of reading all the best works in every language, and for that purpose we shall

present him with a portion of each author; but having done this, we do not mean to leave him without the option of going further with us if he desires it. We shall publish, in all probability, more than one part of most authors: the extent, in fact, of our proceedings in this way, will depend upon the encouragement we meet with: if more are wanted we shall be ready to supply them, if fewer we shall cease, and the absence of demand will tell us when we have done enough.

Parsing Lessons, &c.

When the foundation has been thus laid, and the learner is become generally acquainted with the nature and genius of the Latin tongue, as well as tolerably familiar with the meaning of most Latin words, we next introduce him to a NEW METHOD of CONSTRUING, whereby he is enabled to read a Latin author with nearly the same facility that he would read an English one. His previous knowledge was that of acquisition merely: here he begins to put forth power. He had his guide continually by his side in the Interlinear Translations; here he goes alone. But while he remained in that state of pupillage, he would naturally depend so much on the assistance he was able to command, that his own strength could never be ascertained nor relied on; like a boy swimming with bladders, who sinks from fear when he tries to do without them, he would fancy himself a good scholar until he saw a Latin sentence without its corresponding English, and then he would feel doubts of his ability to translate it correctly. This, which is one of the great inconveniences and disadvantages of know-

ledge implicitly received, must be obviated, or the apparent scholar will never be a real one. To give him the requisite feeling and capacity of independence, is the object of this second part of our system. It supposes nothing learnt as yet, because it is not learnt thoroughly, and therefore now commences the study of the language. But all is made easy of attainment from the previous preparation, and though more actual exertion is demanded from the pupil than before, it is so little beyond what he has been accustomed to, that he can give it not only without pain, but with pleasure.

To this new principle of Construing succeeds DOUBLE TRANSLATION, the method which Cicero and the younger Pliny recommended to those who desired to acquire the Greek language, and which Ascham, the enlightened preceptor of Queen Elizabeth, employed with so much success in the education of that learned princess. Heretofore his example could not well be pleaded, so much depending on that previous grounding of the pupil in first, "the cause and matter of the lesson;" secondly, "the construing it into English so oft as the child may easily carry away the understanding of it;" lastly, "the parsing it over perfectly," which he personally attended to, and strictly enjoins; but, by the aid of the Interlinear Translations and Parsing Lessons, all this is now done so completely for the pupil, that the old objection to the want of sufficient preparatory instruction is removed, and the plan is made capable of universal adoption. Conscious of its value we gladly introduce it into our system, and esteem ourselves fortunate, that, by a combination of Locke's method with this,

we have been able to render efficacious two of the most powerful instruments that ever were devised for the furtherance of education; each of which, for the want of some co-operative power, was useless, except in the hands of its inventor, and of a few other persons gifted with similar talent, and equally zealous in the beneficial employment of it.

But we do not rest here: our system proceeds to accomplish the pupil in LATIN COMPOSITION, both in prose and verse, though not in the way usually practised in public schools, which Locke censures as "a sort of Egyptian tyranny, to bid them make bricks who have not yet any of the materials;" and Milton condemns, as "a preposterous exaction, forcing the empty wits of children to compose themes, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment, and the final work of a head filled, by long reading and observing, with elegant maxims and copious invention. These are not matters," he adds, "to be wrung from poor striplings, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit."

We give no scope for such remarks as these in the species of composition required by our system. The student is not compelled to furnish worthy thoughts as well as fit language, "perplexing his brains," as Locke observes, "about invention of things to be said, not about the signification of words to be learned; and when boys are making a theme," he truly says, "it is thoughts they search and sweat for, not language." A paraphrase, imitation, abridgment or translation of the finest passages of our best English authors, is all that we ask; if the pupil chooses to be original he may, but

there is no task of the kind imposed: all that is imperative on him is the expression of his own conceptions, or those of others, in the purest latinity; and this is required that he may be the nicer judge of the power of the language when he reads it in the works of others, as well as that he may be himself capable of writing and speaking it elegantly and correctly. As for Versification, whether in Latin or English, it is nothing but a more artful and pleasing way of arranging words, which by a certain degree of skill any one may attain to; but when attained, the combination of these words in the most agreeable and orderly manner is not therefore Poetry: all this is a mechanical operation; Poetry, on the contrary, is a thing of life—its *thoughts breathe*, and its *words burn* or at least appear to do so, lit up by the electric flashes of a brilliant imagination. When therefore we speak of teaching Versification, we mean that art by which the scholar, in practising the various kinds of verse, is qualified to appreciate more correctly the verses of professed poets in their native language. The other use which is made of this art in public schools, viz. to impress more deeply on the mind of the pupil the recollection of the *quantity* of Latin syllables, so that he may rightly pronounce each word, is not of any consequence in our system, where a correct pronunciation is taught at the commencement.

Latin conversation flows naturally from the course of instruction we pursue. Its elements are acquired in the earlier stage of our proceedings, and the phraseology thus imbibed insensibly takes the form adapted to the expression of our thoughts, as we advance in our acquaint-

ance with the language; so that the power of conversing in Latin is not so much an effort as an impulse of the learner's mind. He begins to think in the words that spring up, as it were spontaneously, to convey his thoughts to others. His tongue incontinently utters in good set terms whatever his mind conceives, and though these common-place forms of expression are by no means desirable as the characteristic of an English style, they are undoubtedly the most proper, because the most classical modes, in which it is possible to use a dead language.

We pretend not to say, how easily or how soon, any one may become a good Latin or Greek scholar by our system: the authority of those eminent men, from whom we have derived it, supersedes the necessity of such declarations on our part. Locke affirms, "Whatever stir there is made about getting of Latin, as the great and difficult business, his mother may teach it him herself if she will but spend two or three hours in a day with him." But we carry his method farther, joining others with it, which perhaps may be thought to render it a more difficult and tedious study. Ascham however tells us, that in eight months, a young gentleman of his acquaintance arrived at so perfect a knowledge by the means he recommends, as to be able to translate the English which he gave him *into Latin*, "so choicely, so orderly, so without any great miss in the hardest points of grammar, that some in seven years in grammar schools, yea, and some in the University too, cannot do half so well." Another example he gives us in Queen Elizabeth, who,

"in the space of a year or two attained to such a perfect understanding in both the tongues [Greek and Latin] and to such a ready utterance of the Latin [in conversation] and that with a judgment, as they be few in number in both the Universities, or elsewhere in England, that be in both tongues comparable with her Majesty." More to the same effect might be added, but we shall conclude with Milton's memorable opinion which forms the motto for our system: "We do amiss to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek, as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in ONE YEAR." That his view of the means to be employed in this case coincides with our own, his following words declare; for after speaking of the poor striplings at grammar schools, and "the ill habit which they get of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms, odious to be read, yet not to be avoided without a well-continued and judicious conversing among prose authors digested, which they scarce taste"—he adds, "whereas if after some preparatory grounds of speech by their certain forms got into the memory, they were led to the *praxis thereof*, in some chosen *short book* LESSONED THOROUGHLY TO THEM, they might then forthwith proceed to learn the *substance* of good things and arts, in due order, which would bring the whole language quickly into their power." The short book lessoned thoroughly *to* them, is evidently such a work as we produce in our *Interlinear Translations*, and the *Parsing Lessons* make it a *praxis* of the

grammar.—"This," he continues, "I take to be the *most rational and most profitable way of learning languages,* and whereby we may hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein."

But are we of opinion that the language may, by the means we prescribe, be learnt in one year? Yes; and we would affirm with Milton, *easily and delightfully* too. But let not the shortness of this term deceive any one into the expectation, that in one year the language is to be acquired, and all the best books in it read. Much remains to be done after the art of reading English is attained; and of course the mere understanding of the Latin or Greek language does not bring with it of necessity the comprehension of those subjects which are treated of by the greatest authors in either of those languages. We have been so much accustomed to consider a knowledge of the language every thing, that we forget or do not reflect that this is only valuable as a means of arriving at a knowledge of things. It is true, that, by the variety of our initiatory books, we shall lead the pupil to a practical acquaintance with the style of every author, by which he will obtain a thorough insight into the peculiarities of the whole language; but even this is but an introduction: if he would learn truly what is possible to be gained, he will apply himself to the complete mastery of the matter of each author, and endeavour to become skilled in the "substance of good things and arts in due order." "A complete and generous education," says the same great authority, "that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and

magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war, may be given a youth between twelve and one-and-twenty, less time than is now bestowed in pure trifling with grammar and sophistry:"— we put it in the power of every one to secure such an education; but upon his own exertions will depend the degree of his success.

February 1st, 1827.

THE FIRST BOOK

OF

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

CANO arma que virum, qui primus ab oris
I-SING arms and the-man, who first from the-coasts
Trojæ (profugus fato) venit Italiam que Lavīna
of-Troy (driven by-fate) came to-Italy and the-Lavinian
litora. Multùm ille jactātus [-est] et terris et
shores. Much he was-tost, both on-lands and
alto, vi superûm, ob me-
on-the-deep, by-the-force of-the-Superior *Powers*, because-of the-
morem iram sævæ Junōnis. Et passus [-est]
mindful anger of-cruel Juno. And he-suffered
multa quoque bello, dum conderet urbem que
many-things also in-war, while he-was-building a-city and
inferret deos Latio; unde Latīnum genus,
was-bringing-in *his*-gods to-Latium; whence the-Latin race,
que Albāni patres, atque mœnia altæ Romæ.
and the-Alban fathers, and the-walls of-lofty Rome.

Musa! memora causas mihi, quo numine
Muse! rehearre the-causes to-me, what deity

læso ve quid dolens, regīna deûm
being-injured, or why grieving, the-Queen of-the-Gods

impulerit virum insignem pietāte vol-
should-have-impelled a-man distinguished by-piety to-re-

vere tot casus, adīre tot labōres.
volve so-many mischances, to-encounter so-many troubles.

Ne-tantæ iræ cœlestibus animis.
Are so-great resentments in-celestial souls?

Fuit antīqua urbs, Tyrii colōni tenuêre,
There-was an-ancient city, Tyrian colonists held *it*,

Carthāgo, contrà Italiam que Tiberīna ostia
Carthage, opposite Italy and the-Tiber mouths

longè; dives opum, que asperrima studiis
afar; rich in-treasures, and very-fierce in-the-pursuits

belli: quam unam Juno fertur coluisse magis
of-war: which one-*city* Juno is-reported to-have-favoured more

omnibus terris, Samo posthabitâ. Hìc illius
than-all lands, Samos being-next-esteemed. Here her

arma, hìc fuit currus: Dea (si quà
arms, here was *her* chariot: the-Goddess (if by-any-*means*

fata sinant) jam tum que tendit que fovet
the-fates permit) already *even* then both designs and cherishes

hoc esse regnum gentibus. Sed enim audierat,
this to-be a-kingdom over-nations. But truly she-had-heard,

progeniem duci à Trojāno sanguine, quæ
that-a-progeny was-derived from Trojan blood, which

olim verteret Tyrias arces: hinc
hereafter should-overturn the-Tyrian towers: *that* hence

populum, latè-regem, que superbum bello,
a-people, widely-sovereign, and proud in-war,

ventūrum [-esse] excidio Libyæ: Parcas
was-about-to-come to-the-destruction of-Libya: *that* the-Fates

sic volvere. Saturnia— metuens id que memor
so revolved. Saturnia— fearing that and mindful

veteris belli, quod prima gesserat
of-the-ancient war, which *she*-the-foremost had-carried-on

ad Trojam pro caris Argis, (nec dum etiam
at Troy for *her* beloved Argos, (nor as-yet even

causæ irārum que sævi dolōres exciderant
the-causes of-resentments and the-cruel pangs had-fallen

animo: judicium Paridis manet repôstum
from-*her*-soul: the-judgment of-Paris remains reposited

altâ mente, que injuria spretæ formæ,
in-*her*-deep mind, and the-injury of-a-despised form,

et invīsum genus, et honōres rapti Gany-
and the-hated race, and the-honors of-the-stolen Gany-

mēdis)— super his accensa, arcēbat longè
mede)— upon these *accounts* incensed, repelled afar

Latio Troas jactātos toto æquore, reliquias
from-Latium the-Trojans tost on-the-whole sea, the-relics

Danaûm atque immītis Achillei, que
of-the-Danai and of-the-merciless Achilles, and

acti fatis, errābant per multos annos
driven by-the-fates, they-wandered during many years

circùm omnia maria. Tantæ molis erat
round all the-seas. Of-so-great difficulty was *it*

condere Romānam gentem!
to-found the-Roman nation!

Vix è conspectu Siculæ tellūris, læti
Scarcely out-of sight of-the-Sicilian land, joyful

dabant vela in altum, et ære ruē-
they were-giving sails into the-deep, and with-brass *prow* were-

bant spumas salis, cùm Juno, servans
rushing on-the-foams of-the-brine, when Juno, retaining

æternum vulnus sub pectore, hæc cum se:
an-eternal wound beneath *her* breast, *said* these *things* with herself:

Ne-me victam desistere incepto?
Is it for me vanquished to-desist from-*my*-proceeding?

nec posse avertere regem Teucrōrum
nor to-be-able to-turn-aside the-king of-the-Teucrians

Italiâ? Quippe vetor fatis! Ne-Pallas-
from-Italy? Forsooth I-am-forbidden by-the-fates! Was-Pallas-

potuit exurere classem Argīvûm atque
able to-burn the-fleet of-the-Argives and

submergere ipsos ponto, ob noxam
to-sink themselves in-the-sea, because-of the-offence

et furias unīus, Ajācis Oīlei? Ipsa,
and the-frenzies of-one-*man*, Ajax *son* of-Oileus? She-herself,

jaculāta rapidum ignem Jovis è nubibus,
having-hurled the-rapid fire of-Jove from the-clouds,

que disjēcit rates, que evertit æquora ventis:
both scattered the-rafts, and upturned the-seas with-the-winds:

corripuit turbine illum exspirantem flammas
she-snatched in-a whirlwind him breathing-out flames

transfixo pectore, que infixit acūto
from-*his*-pierced breast, and impaled *him* on-a-sharp

scopulo. Ast ego, quæ incēdo regina divûm,
rock. Yet I, who walk queen of-the-Gods,

que et soror et conjux Jovis, gero bella cum
and both sister and wife of-Jove, I-carry-on wars with

unâ gente tot annos! Et præterea quis-
one nation so-many years! And besides-this would-any-

quam-adōret numen Junōnis? aut supplex
one-adore *henceforth* the-divinity of-Juno? or suppliant

impōnat honōrem aris?
place an-oblation on-*her*-altars?

Dea volutans talia cum se flammāto
The-Goddess revolving such *things* with herself in-*her*-enflamed

corde, venit in Æoliam, patriam nimbōrum,
heart, comes into Æolia, the-country of-rain-clouds,

loca fœta furentibus Austris. Hìc, vasto antro,
places pregnant with-raging south-winds. Here, in-a-vast cave,

rex Æolus premit imperio luctantes ventos
king Æolus represses by-*his*-authority the-reluctant winds

que sonōras tempestātes, ac frænat vinclis
and the-sonorous tempests, and curbs *them* with-chains

et carcere. Illi indignantes, cum magno mur-
and with-a-prison. They indignant, with a-great mur-

mure montis, fremunt circùm claustra: Æolus
mur of-the-mountain, roar about the-barriers: Æolus

sedet celsâ arce, tenens sceptra, que mollit
sits on-a-high tower, holding sceptres, and softens

animos, et temperat iras. Quippe nî faciat,
their souls, and tempers *their* resentments. Forsooth unless he-do *so*,

rapidi ferant cum se maria et terras que
rapid they-would-bear with them seas and lands and

cœlum profundum, que verrant per auras.
heaven profound, and sweep *them* through the-air.

Sed pater omnipotens abdidit atris speluncis
But the-father omnipotent hath-hid *them* in-dark caverns

metuens hoc; que imposuit insuper molem
fearing this; and hath-placed thereon a-mass

et altos montes; que dedit regem, qui,
and high mountains; and hath-given *them* a-king, who,

certo fœdere, jussus, sciret et premere,
by-a-sure covenant, being-ordered, might-know both to-repress *them*,

et dare laxas habēnas.
and to-give *them* loosened reins.

Ad quem tum Juno, supplex, usa-est his vocibus:
To whom then Juno, a-suppliant, used these words:

Æole! (namque pater divûm atque rex homi-
Æolus! (for the-father of-Gods and king of-

num dedit tibi et mulcēre fluctus, et tollere
men hath-given to-thee both to-assuage the-waves, and to-raise

vento) gens inimīca mihi navigat
them with-wind) a-nation inimical to-me navigates

Tyrrhēnum æquor, portans in Italiam Ilium
the-Tyrrhene sea, carrying into Italy Ilium

que victos Penātes. Incute vim ven-
and its-vanquished household-gods. Strike force *into-thy*

tis, que obrue submersas puppes; aut
winds, and beat-down *their* sunken sterns; or

age diversas: et disjice corpora ponto.
drive *them* diverse: and scatter *their* bodies in-the-sea.

Sunt mihi bis septem Nymphæ præstanti
There-are to-me twice seven Nymphs with-excelling

corpore; quarum jungam stabili connubio
body; of-whom I-will-join *with thee* in-firm wedlock

Deïopeiam, quæ pulcherrima formâ, que
Deïopeia, who *is* the-most-beautiful in-form, and

dicābo propriam: ut pro talibus meritis
I-will-decree *her* thine-own: that for such deserts

exigat cum te omnes annos, et faciat
she-may-pass with thee all *her* years, and may-make

te parentem pulchrâ prole.
thee a-parent with-beautiful offspring.

Æolus contrà hæc: Tuus labor
Æolus on-the-other-hand *says* these *words*: *It is* thy business
(O regīna) explorāre quid optes; est fas mihi
(O queen) to-devise what thou-wishest; it-is right for-me
capessere jussa. Tu concilias mihi hoc
to-undertake *thy* commands. Thou dost-conciliate to-me this
quodcunque regni, tu scep-
whatever *it be* of-a-kingdom, thou *dost conciliate to me these*
tra que Jovem: tu das accumbere epulis
sceptres and Jove: thou givest *me* to-recline at-the-feasts
Divûm, que facis potentem nimbōrum que
of-the-Gods, and thou-makest *me* potent of-rain-clouds and
tempestātum.
tempests.

Ubi hæc dicta, impulit cavum montem
When these *words were* said, he-struck the-hollow mountain
in latus conversâ cuspide; ac venti, velut
on the-side with-reverted spear; and the-winds, even-as
facto agmine, ruunt, quà porta data, et
in-formed troop, rush *through*, where outlet is-granted, and
perflant terras turbine. Incubuĕre mari,
overblow the-lands with-a-whirlwind. They-lay-heavy-on the-sea,
que unà que Eurus que Notus que Africus cre-
and together both Eurus and Notus and Africus fre-
ber procellis ruunt totum à imis sedibus,
quent with-squalls, excite the-whole from *its* lowest seats,
et volvunt vastos fluctus ad litora. Que clamor
and roll vast waves to the-shores. Both clamor
virûm que stridor rudentum insequitur. Subitò
of-men and clatter of-cables follows. Suddenly

nubes eripiunt que cœlum que diem ex oculis
clouds snatch-away both heaven and day from the-eyes
Teucrōrum: atra nox incubat ponto. Poli
of-the-Teucrians: dark night broods on-the-sea. The-poles
intonuêre, et æther micat crebris ignibus; que
thundered, and ether gleams with-frequent fires; and
omnia intentant præsentem mortem viris.
all *things* portend instant death to-men.

Extemplò membra Ænēæ solvuntur frigore.
Forthwith the-limbs of-Æneas are-loosened with-chill.
Ingemit; et, tendens duplices palmas ad sidera,
He-groans; and, stretching *his* folded palms to the-stars,
refert voce talia: O que ter que
replies with-*his*-voice such *words as these*: O both three and
quater beāti, queis contigit oppetere
four *times* blessed, to-whom it-happened to-encounter-*death*
ante ora patrum sub altis mœnibus Trojæ.
before the-faces of-*your*-fathers under the-high walls of-Troy.
O Tydīde, fortissime gentis Danaûm, me-ne
O Tydides, bravest of-the-nation of-the-Danaï, that-I
potuisse non occumbere Iliacis campis? que
could not fall on-the-Ilian plains? and
effundere hanc animam tuâ dextrâ? ubi sævus
pour-out this soul by-thy right-*hand*? where fierce
Hector jacet telo Æacidæ; ubi
Hector lies *slain* by-the-weapon of-the-son-of-Eacus; where
ingens Sarpēdon; ubi Simoïs volvit correpta
huge Sarpedon *lies*; where Simois rolls hurried-along
sub undis tot scuta que galeas et fortia
under *its* waters so-many shields and helmets and strong
corpora virûm?
bodies of-men?

Procella stridens Aquilōne adversa jac-
A-hurricane clattering from-the-north opposite-to-*him* throw-
tanti talia ferit velum, que tollit fluctus ad
ing-out such *words* strikes the-sail, and raises the-waves to
sidera. Remi franguntur: tum prora avertit,
the-stars. The-oars are-broken: then the-prow turns,
et dat latus undis: præruptus mons aquæ
and gives the-side to-the-waves: a-broken mountain of-water
insequitur cumulo. Hi pendent in summo
follows in-a-heap. These hang on the-highest
fluctu: his dehiscens unda aperit terram inter
wave: to-these the-gaping water opens the-earth between
fluctus: æstus furit arēnis. Tres abreptas
the-waves: the-boiling-tide rages in-the-sands. Three snatched-apart
Notus torquet in latentia saxa—saxa quæ,
the-southwind whirls, on the-latent rocks — rocks which,
in mediis fluctibus, Itali vocant Aras—immāne
in-the midmost waves, Italians call Altars — a-vast
dorsum summo mari. Tres Eurus urget ab
ridge in-the-highest sea. Three the-east-wind drives from
alto in brevia et Syrtes, miserabile visu;
the-deep upon shelves and sand-banks, piteous to-be-seen;
que illīdit vadis, atque cingit aggere
and dashes-them on-shallows, and girds-*them* with-a-ridge
arēnæ. Unam, quæ vehēbat Lycios que fidum
of-sand. One, which carried the-Lycians and faithful
Orontem, ingens pontus à vertice ferit in pup-
Orontes, a-huge sea from the-top strikes upon the-
pim, ante oculos ipsius: magister excutitur
stern, before the-eyes of-*Æneas*-himself: the-master is-struck-out
que volvitur pronus in caput: ast fluctus
and hurled prone upon his-head: moreover the-wave

agens circùm ter torquet illam ibīdem
driving-*her* round-about thrice whirls her in-the-same-place,
et rapidus vortex vorat æquore. Rari ap-
and the-rapid vortex swallows *her* in-the-sea. A-few ap-
pārent nantes in vasto gurgite; arma virûm, que
pear swimming in the-vast eddy; arms of-men, and
tabulæ, et Troïa gaza, per undas.
planks, and Trojan treasures, *appear* among the-waters.
Jam hiems vicit validam navem Ilionei
Now the-storm hath-vanquished the-strong ship of-Ilioneus
jam fortis Achātæ, et quâ Abas vectus
now of-the-brave Achates, and *that* in-which Abas is-carried
et quâ grandævus Alēthes. Compagibus
and *that* in-which the-aged Alethes. The-joints
laterum laxis, omnes accipiunt inimīcum
of-their-sides being-loose, all receive the-unfriendly
imbrem, que fatiscunt rimis.
torrent, and gape with-fissures.

Intereà Neptūnus sensit pontum miscēri
In-the-mean-time Neptune perceived the-sea to-be-commingled
magno murmure, que hiemem emissam, et stagna
with-a-great murmur, and the-storm *to be* sent-forth, and the-pools
refūsa imis vadis: graviter commōtus, et
to be emptied from the-lowest shallows: grievously moved, and
prospiciens alto, extulit placidum caput sum-
looking-forth from-the-deep, he-raised *his*-placid head from-the-
mâ undâ. Videt classem Ænēæ disjectam
highest water. He-sees the-fleet of-Æneas dispersed
toto æquore, Troas oppressos fluctibus, que
over-the-whole sea, the-Trojans oppressed by-the-waves, and
ruīnâ cœli. Nec doli et iræ Junōnis
by-the-destruction of-heaven. Nor the-wiles and resentments of-Juno

latuêre fratrem. Vocat Eurum que Zephyrum
lay-hid as-to-her-brother. He-calls Eurus and Zephyrus
ad se: dehinc fatur talia: Ne-tanta fi-
tu him: then speaks such *words as these*: *Has* so-great confi-
ducia vestri generis tenuit vos? Jam (Venti)
dence of-your race possessed ye? Already (Winds)
audētis miscēre cœlum que terram sine meo numine,
dare-ye to-mingle heaven and earth without my authority,
et tollere tantas moles? Quos ego—sed præstat
and to-raise so-great masses? Whom I— but it-is-preferable
componere motos fluctus. Pòst luētis
to-compose the-moved waves. Afterwards ye-shall-expiate
commissa mihi non pœnâ simili. Maturāte
your offences to-me not by-a-punishment like *this*. Hasten
fugam, que dicite hæc vestro regi: Imperium
your flight, and say these *words* to-your king: The-empire
pelagi, que sævum tridentem, datum non illi, sed
of-the-ocean, and the-stern trident, *was* given not to-him, but
mihi sorte: ille tenet immania saxa, vestras domos,
to-me by-lot: he holds the-vast rocks, your houses,
Eure! Æolus-jactet se in illâ aulâ, et regnet
Eurus! Let-Æolus-boast himself in that hall, and reign
clauso carcere ventōrum!
in-the-closed prison of-the-winds!

Sic ait, et citiùs dicto, placat tumi-
Thus he-says, and quicker than-his-word, he-appeases the
da æquora: que fugat collectas nubes, que re-
swollen seas: and dispels the-collected clouds, and brings-
dūcit solem. Simul Cymothoë et Triton ad-
back the-sun. At-the-same-time Cymothoë and Triton having-
nixus detrūdunt naves acūto scopulo:
exerted *themselves* push-off the-ships from-the-sharp rock:

ipse levat tridenti; et aperit vastas Syr-
he-himself helps with-*his*-trident; and opens the-vast sand-

tes, et temperat æquor; atque perlabitur
banks, and tempers the-sea; and glides-over

summas-undas levibus rotis. Ac, veluti sæpe
the-highest-waters with-light wheels. And, as oftentimes

cùm seditio est coörta in magno populo, que
when a-sedition is arisen among a-great people, and

ignobile vulgus sævit animis, que jam faces
the-ignoble vulgar rages in-*their*-souls, and already firebrands

et saxa volant; furor ministrat arma: tum, si
and stones fly; fury ministers arms: then, if

forte conspexêre quem virum gravem pietāte
by-chance they-have-beheld some man weighty by-piety

ac meritis, silent; que adstant arrectis
and deserts, they-are-silent; and they-stand-about *him* with-erect

auribus: ille regit animos dictis, et mulcet
ears: he rules *their* souls by-*his*-words, and soothes

pectora. Sic cunctus fragor pelagi cecidit;
their breasts. Thus all the-uproar of-the-ocean fell;

postquàm genitor prospiciens æquora, que in-
after-that the-Father looking-forth-upon the-seas, and being-

vectus aperto cœlo, flectit equos, que volans
carried through-the-open sky, turns *his*-horses, and flying

dat lora secundo curru.
gives reins to-*his*-propitious chariot.

Defessi Æneadæ contendunt petere litora quæ
The-weary Æneades strive to-gain the-shores which

proxima cursu, et vertuntur ad oras Libyæ.
are nearest *in their* course, and are-turned to the-coasts of-Libya.

Est locus in longo secessu; insula efficit portum
There-is a-place in a-long recess; an-island forms a harbour

objectu laterum; quibus omnis unda ab alto
by-the-projection of-its-sides; by-which every wave from the-deep
frangitur, que scindit sese in reductos
is-broken, and cuts itself among the-long-drawn
sinus. Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes que
windings. From-this-part and from-that vast rocks and
gemini scopuli minantur in cœlum; sub vertice
twin cliffs threaten toward heaven; under the-summit
quorum tuta æquora latè silent: tum scena
of-which the-safe waters widely are-silent: then a-scene
coruscis sylvis, que nemus atrum horrenti
with-gleamy woods, and a-grove dark with-frowning
umbrâ imminet desuper. Sub adversâ fronte,
shade impends from-on-high. Under the-opposite brow,
antrum pendentibus scopulis: intus, dulces aquæ,
a-cave from-pendent cliffs: within, sweet waters,
que sedilia vivo saxo; domus Nymphārum:
and seats out-of-the-living rock; the-house of-the-Nymphs:
hìc non ulla vincula tenent fessas naves; an-
here not any chains hold the-wearied ships; the-an-
chora alligat non unco morsu. Huc Ænēas
chor binds *them* not with-crooked bite. Hither Æneas
subit septem navibus collectis ex omni numero;
enters with-seven ships collected from all the-number;
ac Troës, egressi magno amōre tellūris,
and the-Trojans, having-stepped-out with-great love of-land,
potiuntur optātâ arēnâ, et ponunt artus taben-
obtain the-desired beach, and lay *their* limbs drip-
tes sale in litore. Ac primùm Achātes
ping with-brine upon the-shore. And first Achates
excūdit scintillam silici, que suscēpit ignem
struck-out a-spark from-a-flint, and received the-fire

foliis, atque circùm dedit arida nutrimenta, que
in-leaves, and round-about gave dry nutriments, and

rapuit flammam in fomite. Tum, fessi rerum,
caught a-flame in the-fuel. Then, weary of-things,

expediunt Cererem corruptam undis, que
they-disengage their-corn corrupted by-the-waves, and

Cerealia arma; que parant et torrēre
their bread-making implements; and prepare both to-parch

receptas fruges flammis, et frangere saxo.
the-recovered grain in-the-flame, and to-break-*it* with-a-stone.

Intereà Ænēas conscendit scopulum, et
In-the-mean-time Æneas ascends a-cliff, and

petit omnem prospectum latè pelago; si
seeks every prospect widely over-the-ocean; if

quà videat Anthea jactātum vento,
any-where he-may-see Antheus tossed by-the-wind,

que Phrygias birēmes, aut Capyn, aut arma
and the-Phrygian biremes, or Capys, or the-arms

Caīci in celsis puppibus. Prospicit nullam navem
of-Caicus on the-high sterns. He-beholds no ship

in conspectu; tres cervos errantes litore;
in sight; *but* three stags wandering on-the-shore;

tota armenta sequuntur hos à tergo; et
whole herds follow these from behind; and

longum agmen pascitur per valles. Hìc con-
the-long troop feeds through the-vallies. Here he-

stitit; que corripuit arcum que celeres sagittas
stood; and he-seized a-bow and swift arrows

manu, quæ tela fidus Achātes gerēbat;
in-his-hand, which weapons the-faithful Achates carried;

que primùm sternit ductōres ipsos, ferentes
and first he-prostrates the-leaders themselves, bearing

alta capita arboreis cornibus; tum vulgus;
lofty heads with-branchy horns; then the-common *herd;*

et agens telis inter frondea nemora
and driving *them* with-weapons among the-leafy groves

miscet omnem turbam. Nec absistit prius,
he-mingles all the-multitude. Nor does-he-desist sooner,

quàm victor fundat humi septem
than a-conqueror he-stretches on-the-ground seven

ingentia corpora, et æquet numerum cum navibus.
vast bodies, and equals the-number with the-ships.

Hinc petit portum, et partītur in
Hence he-seeks the-harbour, and distributes *the spoil* amongst

omnes socios. Deinde heros dividit vina
all *his* companions. Then the-hero divides the-wines

quæ bonus Acestes onerârat cadis Trinacrio
which good Acestes had-loaded in-casks on-the-Trinacrian

litore, que dederat abeuntibus, et mulcet
shore, and had-given to-them-departing, and soothes

mœrentia pectora dictis:
their mourning bosoms with-*these*-words:

O socii, O passi graviōra! (enim
O companions, O *ye who have* suffered heavier *things!* (for

neque sumus ignāri malōrum ante) Deus dabit
neither are-we ignorant of-evils before) God shall-give

finem quoque his. Vos accêstis et Scyllæam
an-end also to-these. Ye have-approached both the-Scyllæan

rabiem que scopulos sonantes penitùs; et vos
rage and the-cliffs sounding within; and ye

experti Cyclopea saxa. Revocāte animos,
have experienced the-Cyclopean rocks. Recall *your* souls,

que mittite mœstum timōrem: et olim forsan
and dismiss sad fear: and hereafter perhaps

juvābit meminisse hæc. Per varios
it-will-delight *you* to-remember these *things*. Thro' various
casus, per tot discrimina rerum, tendimus
mischances, thro' so-many diversities of-things, we-stretch
in Latium; ubi fata ostendunt quiētas sedes:
into Latium; where the-fates point-out quiet seats:
illìc fas regna Trojæ resurgere.
there *it is* lawful for-the-kingdoms of-Troy to-rise-again.
Durāte, et servāte vosmet secundis rebus!
Endure, and preserve yourselves for-prosperous things!

Refert talia voce; que æger in-
He-brings-forth such *words* with-*his*-voice; and sick with-
gentibus curis, simulat spem vultu, pre-
vast cares, he-feigns hope with-*his*-countenance, re-
mit altum dolōrem corde. Illi accingunt
presses deep grief within-*his*-heart. They gird
se prædæ, que futūris dapibus: diripiunt
themselves to-the-spoil, and the-future feasts: they-tear-off
tergora costis, et nudant *viscera. Pars
the-hides from-the-ribs, and lay-bare the-carcases. Part
secant in frusta, que figunt trementia verubus:
cut *them* into pieces, and fix *them* trembling on-spits:
alii locant ahēna litore, que ministrant
others place brazen *vessels* on-the-shore, and minister
flammas. Tum revocant vires victu; que
flames. Then they-recall *their*-strength by-food; and
fusi per herbam, implentur veteris Bacchi,
stretched upon the-grass, they-are-filled with-old wine,
que pinguis ferīnæ. Postquam fames exempta
and fat venison. After hunger *was* taken-away

* Viscera, in classical Latin, generally means the CARCASE collectively; hence, visceratio, a distribution of raw meat.

epulis, que mensæ remōtæ, requīrunt
by-banquets, and the-tables *were*-removed, they-ask-after

amissos socios longo sermōne; dubii inter
their lost companions in-a-long discourse; doubtful between

que spem que metum, seu credant
both hope and fear, whether they-may-believe *them*

vivere, sive pati extrēma, nec jam exaudīre
to-live, or to-be-suffering the-last-*pangs*, nor now to-hear

vocātos. Præcipuè pius Ænēas gemit
themselves invoked. Principally the-pious Æneas bemoans

cum se casum nunc acris Oronti nunc
with himself the-mischance now of-the-sprightly Orontes now

Amyci, et crudelia fata Lyci, que fortem
of-Amycus, and the-cruel fates of-Lycus, and the-brave

Gyan, que fortem Cloanthum.
Gyas, and the-brave Cloanthus.

Et jam erat finis, cùm Jupiter, despiciens
And now there-was an-end, when Jupiter, looking-down

summo æthere velivolum mare, que
from-the-highest sky on-the-navigable sea, and

jacentes terras, que litora, et latos populos,
spreading lands, and shores, and wide nations,

constitit sic vertice cœli, et defixit lumina
stood thus on-the-top of-heaven, and fixed his-eyes

regnis Libyæ. Atque illum jactantem tales
on-the-kingdoms of-Libya. And him tossing such

curas pectore, Venus, tristior, et suffūsa
cares in-*his*-breast, Venus, more-sad, and being-suffused

nitentes oculos lacrymis, alloquitur: O qui
as-to-her-shining eyes with-tears, addresses: O *thou* who

æternis imperiis regis res que hominum
with-eternal commands rulest the-affairs both of-men

que deûm, et terres fulmine, quid meus
and gods, and terrifiest with-lightning, what *could* my

Ænēas committere tantum in te, quid
Æneas commit so-great against thee, what

potuêre Troës? quibus, passis tot
could the-Trojans? against-whom, having-suffered so-many

funera, cunctus orbis terrārum clauditur ob
deaths, the-whole circle of-lands is-shut-out because-of

Italiam? Certè pollicitus [-es] hinc Romānos
Italy? Certainly you-promised *that* hence Romans

hinc ductōres à revocāto sanguine Teucri
hence leaders from the-restored blood of-Teucer

fore olim (volventibus annis) qui mare, qui
should-be hereafter (in-the-revolving years) who the-sea, who

terras, tenērent omni ditione. Quæ
the-lands should-hold in-entire subjection. What

sententia (genitor) vertit te? Equidem hôc
advice (father) changes thee? I-Indeed by-this

solābar occāsum que tristes ruīnas Trojæ,
consoled-*myself* for-the-fall and sad ruins of-Troy,

rependens contraria fata fatis. Nunc eadem
weighing contrary fates against-fates. Now the-same

fortūna insequitur viros actos tot casibus.
fortune pursues *these* men driven by-so-many mischances.

Quem finem labōrum (magne rex) das?
What end of-*their*-labours (great king) givest-thou?

Antēnor potuit, elapsus mediis-Achivis,
Antenor was-able, having-escaped from-the-midst-of-the-Achæans,

penetrāre Illyricos sinus, atque tutus superāre
to-penetrate the-Illyrian bays, and safe to-overpass

intima regna Liburnōrum et fontem Timāvi:
the-inmost kingdoms of-the-Liburni and the-fountain of-Timavus:

undè per novem ora, cum vasto murmure
whence thro' nine mouths, with a-vast murmur
montis, proruptum mare it, et premit
of-the-mountain, a-headlong sea goes-forth, and presses
arva sonanti pelago. Hìc tamen ille
the-fields with-a-resounding flood. Here nevertheless he
locāvit urbem Patavi que sedes Teucrōrum,
placed the-city of-Padua and the-seats of-the-Teucrians,
et dedit nomen gentī, que fixit Troïa arma:
and gave a-name to-the-nation, and fixed the-Trojan arms:
nunc compôstus quiescit placidâ pace. Nos, tua
now composed he-rests in-quiet peace. We, thy
progenies, quibus annuis arcem cœli,
progeny, to-whom thou-assentest *on* the-citadel of-heaven,
navibus (infandum) amissis, prodimur, ob
our-ships (unutterable) lost, are-betrayed, because-of
iram unīus, atque disjungimur longè Italis
the-anger of-one *person*, and are-separated afar from-the-Italian
oris. Hic honos pietātis? Repōnis nos sic
coasts. *Is* this the-reward of-piety? Dost-thou-replace us thus
in sceptra?
on thrones?

Sator hominum atque deōrum subrīdens olli
The-planter of-men and of-gods smiling at-her
vultu quo serēnat cœlum que
with-a-countenance by-which he-serenes the-sky and
tempestātes, libāvit oscula natæ; dehinc
tempests, sipped the-kisses of-his-daughter; then
fatur talia: Parce metu, Cytherēa;
speaks such *words as these*: Refrain from-fear, Cytherea;
fata tuōrum manent tibi immōta; cernes
the-fates of-thy *people* remain to-thee unmoved; thou-shalt-see

urbem et promissa mœnia Lavīnî, que feres
the-city and promised walls of-Lavinium, and thou-shalt-bear
magnanimum Ænēam sublīmem ad sidera cœli:
magnanimous Æneas sublime to the-stars of-heaven:
neque sententia vertit me. Hic (enim fabor
neither advice changes me. He (for I-will-confess
tibi, quando hæc cura remordet te; et mo-
to-thee, since this care gnaws thee; and I-will-
vēbo arcāna fatōrum, volvens longius) ge-
agitate the-secrets of-the-fates, revolving *them* further) shall-carry-
ret ingens bellum Italiâ, que contundet ferōces
on a-great war in-Italy, and shall-smite the-fierce
populos; que ponet mores et mœnia viris;
nations; and shall-establish customs and walls for-men;
dum tertia æstas viderit regnantem Latio,
until the-third summer shall-have-seen *him* reigning in-Latium,
que terna hiberna transierint subactis
and three winters shall-have-passed-over the-subdued
Rutulis. At puer Ascanius, cui cognōmen
Rutulians. But the-boy Ascanius, to-whom the-surname
Iülo nunc additur, (Ilus erat, dum Ilia res
Iülus now is-added, (Ilus he-was, whilst the-Ilian state
stetit regno) explēbit imperio trigintă
remained in-a-kingdom) shall-fill with-sovereignty thirty
magnos orbes volvendis mensibus; que trans-
great circles in-revolving months; and he-shall-
feret regnum ab sede Lavīnî, et muniet
transfer the-kingdom from the-seat of-Lavinium, and shall-fortify
Albam-longam multâ vi. Hìc jam sub
Alba-longa with-much strength. Here now under
Hectoreâ gente regnabitur tercentum
the-Hectorean nation there-shall-be-government *for* three-hundred

tos annos; donec Ilia, regīna sacerdos, gravis
ıole years; until Ilia, a-queen *and* priestess, impregnate
.arte, dabit geminam prolem partu. Inde
Mars, shall-give a-twin offspring at-a-birth. Thence
omulus, lætus fulvo tegmine lupæ nutrīcis,
ımulus, exultant in-the-tawny hide of-a-wolf *his* nurse,
:cipiet gentem, et condet Mavortia mœnia,
ıll-acquire the-nation, and shall-build Martial walls,
ıe dicet Romānos de suo nomine.
d shall-call *the people* Romans from his-own name.
is ego pono nec metas rerum, nec tempora:
-them I place neither boundaries of-things, nor times·
:di imperium sine fine. Quin aspera
ıave-given empire without end. Moreover harsh
ıno, quæ nunc fatīgat mare que terras que
no, who now wearies sea and lands and
elum metu, referet consilia in melius,
aven with-fear, shall-change *her* counsels for the-better,
ıe cum me fovēbit Romānos, dominos rerum,
d with me shall-cherish the-Romans, the-lords of-affairs,
ıe togātam gentem. Sic placitum. Ætas
d the-gowned nation. Thus my-pleasure *is*. An age
eniet labentibus lustris, cùm domus As-
ill-come with-the-gliding periods, when the-house of-As-
ıraci premet servitio Phthiam que claras
racus shall-press in-subjection Phthia and the-illustrious
Iycēnas, ac dominabitur victis Argis.
ycenæ, and shall-rule over-vanquished Argos.
ulchrâ origine Trojānus Cæsar nascētur,
om-this-fair origin the-Trojan Cæsar shall-be-born,
ılius, nomen demissum à magno Iūlo, qui
ılius, a-name derived from great Iülus, who

terminet imperium oceano, famam astris:
may-bound his-empire by-the-ocean, his-fame by-the-stars:
Hunc (onustum spoliis Orientis) tu secūra
Him (laden with-the-spoils of-the-East) thou free-from-care
accipies olim cœlo. Hic vocabitur quoque
shalt-receive hereafter into-heaven. He shall-be-invoked also
votis. Tum aspera sæcula mitescent, bellis
by-prayers. Then the-fierce ages shall-grow-gentle, wars
positis. Cana Fides et Vesta — Quirīnus cum
being-laid-aside. Hoary Faith and Vesta — Quirinus with
fratre Remo — dabunt jura; diræ portæ belli
his-brother Remus — shall-give laws; the-dreadful gates of-war
claudentur ferro et arctis compagibus: Im-
shall-be-closed with-iron and strict braces: Im-
pius Furor sedens intus super sæva arma, et
pius Fury sitting within upon cruel arms, and
vinctus centum ahēnis nodis post tergum,
bound with-a-hundred brazen knots behind his-back,
horridus fremet cruento ore.
horrible shall-roar with-bloody mouth.

Ait hæc: et demittit ab alto genitum
He-says these *words*: and sends-down from on-high him-sprung
Maïa; ut terræ que ut novæ arces
from-Maïa; that the-lands and that the-new towers
Carthaginis pateant hospitio Teucris:
of-Carthage may-lie-open with-hospitality to-the-Teucrians:
ne Dido, nescia fati, arcēret finibus.
lest Dido, ignorant of-fate, might-drive *them* from-her-boundaries.
Ille, remigio alārum, volat per magnum aëra;
He, by-the-rowing of-his-wings, flies thro' the-vast air;
ac citus adstitit oris Libyæ. Et jam facit
and swift stood on-the-coasts of-Libya. And now he-does

jussa; que Pœni ponunt ferocia corda,
his-orders; and the-Carthaginians lay-aside *their*-fierce hearts,
Deo volente. In primis, regīna accipit
God willing *it*. Among the-first, the-queen entertains
quiētum animum que benignam mentem in
a-quiet soul and benignant mind towards
Teucros.
the-Teucrians.

At pius Æneās, volvens plurima per
But the-pious Æneas, revolving very-many-things through
noctem, ut primùm alma lux data-est, con-
the-night, when first the-genial light was-given, re-
stituit exīre, que explorāre novos locos, quærere
solved to-go-forth, and to-explore new places, to-inquire
quas oras accesserit vento, qui
what coasts he-may-have-approached by-the-wind, who
teneant, (nam videt inculta) ne
may-possess *them*, (for he-sees *them* uncultivated) whether
homines, ne feræ, que referre exacta
men, whether wild-beasts, and to-relate *his* performances
sociis. In convexo nemorum, sub
to-his-companions. In the-vaulted *shelter* of-the-groves, under
cavātâ rupe, occulit classem, clausam circùm
the-hollowed rock, he-hides his-fleet, closed round-about
arboribus atque horrentibus umbris: ipse comi-
with-trees and frowning shades: himself accom-
tātus Achāte uno graditur, crispans manu
panied by-Achates alone walks-forth, brandishing in-his-hand
bina hastilia lato ferro. Obvia cui
two spears *pointed* with-broad iron. Opposite to-whom
mediâ sylvâ mater tulit sese, gerens
in-the-mid wood his-mother brought herself, bearing

os que habitum virginis, et arma
the-countenance and habit of-a-virgin, and the-arms

Spartānæ virginis; vel qualis Threïssa Har-
of-a-Spartan virgin; or like-as Thracian Har-

palyce fatīgat equos, que prævertitur
palyce *when* she-tires *her* steeds, and outruns

volŭcrem Hebrum fugâ. Namque venatrix
the-swift Hebrus in-flight. For the-huntress

suspenderat habilem arcum humeris, de
had-suspended a-handsome bow from-*her*-shoulders according-to

more; que dederat comam ventis diffundere;
custom; and had-given *her*-hair to-the-winds to-spread;

nuda genu, que collecta fluentes sinus
bare *she was* of knee, and *had*-gathered *her*-flowing folds

nodo. Ac prior, inquit: Heus! juvenes, mon-
in-a-knot. And first she-says: Ho! youths, re-

strāte si forte vidistis quam meārum
veal if by-chance ye-have-seen any-one of-my

sorōrum errantem hìc, succinctam pharetrâ et
sisters wandering here, girt with-a-quiver and

tegmine maculōsæ lyncis, aut prementem cursum
the-hide of-a-spotted lynx, or pressing the-course

spumantis apri clamōre.
of-the-foaming boar with-clamour.

Sic Venus: at contrà sic filius Veneris
Thus Venus: but on-the-other-hand thus the-son of-Venus

orsus: Nulla tuārum sorōrum audīta neque
began: None of-thy sisters *has been* heard nor

visa mihi, O, quam memorem te? Virgo!
seen by-me, O, whom may-I-call thee? Virgin!

namque haud tibi mortālis vultus, nec
for not to-thee is a-mortal countenance, nor

sonat vox hominem. O Dea, certè! an
sounds thy-voice *as*-man *kind*. O Goddess, certainly! whether

soror Phœbi, an una sanguinis
art thou the sister of-Phœbus, or one of-the-blood

Nymphārum? Sis felix, quæcunque, que
of-the-Nymphs? Be-thou propitious, whosoever *thou art*, and

leves nostrum labōrem; et tandem doceas sub
lighten our labor; and at-length teach *us* under

quo cœlo, in quibus oris orbis, jactēmur:
what heaven, on what coasts of-the-world, we-may-be-cast:

ignāri que hominum que locōrum errāmus, acti
ignorant both of-men and of-places we-wander, driven

hùc vento et vastis fluctibus. Multa hostia
hither by-wind and vast waves. Many a-victim

cadet tibi ante aras nostrâ dextrâ.
shall-fall to-thee before *thy* altars by-our right-hand.

Tunc Venus: Equidem haud-dignor-me tali
Then Venus: I-indeed do-not-think-myself-worthy such

honōre: est mos Tyriis virginibus
honor: it-is a-custom among-the-Tyrian Virgins

gestāre pharetram, que vincīre suras altè
to-bear a-quiver, and to-bind the-legs high

purpureo cothurno. Vides Punica regna,
with-a-purple buskin. Thou-seest the-Punic kingdoms,

Tyrios, et urbem Agenoris; sed fines
the-Tyrians, and the-city of-Agenor; but the-borders *are*

Libyci, genus intractabile bello. Dido, pro-
Libyan, a-race unmanageable in-war. Dido, having-

fecta Tyriâ urbe, fugiens germānum, regit
set-out from-the-Tyrian city, flying-from her-kinsman, rules

imperium. Longa est injuria, longæ am-
the-empire. Long *to relate* is *her*-injury, long the-

bāges: sed sequar summa fastigia rerum.
windings *of it:* but I-will-pursue the-chief heads of-*her*-affairs.

Sichæus erat conjux huic, ditissimus Phœnīcum
Sichæus was spouse to-her, the-richest of-the-Phœnicians

agri, et dilectus magno amōre miseræ;
in-land, and favored with-the-great love of-the-unhappy *Dido;*

cui pater dederat intactam, que jugârat
to-whom her-father had-given *her* untouched, and had-united

primis ominibus; sed germānus Pygmalion,
her with-the-best omens; but *her* kinsman Pygmalion,

immanior scelere ante omnes alios, habēbat
more-excessive in-wickedness before all others, was-possessing

regna Tyri. Inter quos medius furor venit.
the-kingdoms of-Tyre. Between whom a-mutual anger came.

Ille impius (atque cæcus amōre auri), secūrus
He impious (and blinded by-the-love of-gold), careless

amōrum germānæ, clam superat fer-
of-the-affections of-*his*-kinswoman, privily overcomes with-the-

ro Sichæum incautum ante aras: que diu celā-
sword Sichæus unaware before the-altars: and long he-con-

vit factum; et (malus, simulans multa)
cealed the-deed; and (wicked, pretending many *things*)

lusit ægram amantem vanâ spe. Sed imāgo
deluded the-pining lover with-false hope. But the-image

ipsa inhumāti conjugis venit in somnis; attol-
itself of-her-unburied spouse came in *her*-dreams; rais-

lens pallida ora miris modis, nudāvit
ing *its* pallid features in-wondrous modes, it-laid-bare

crudēles aras que pectora trajecta ferro;
the-cruel altars and the-breasts transfixed with-the-sword;

que retexit omne cæcum scelus domûs.
and it-discovered all the-hidden wickedness of-the-house.

Tum suadet celerāre fugam que excedere
Then it-persuades *her* to-hasten flight and to-depart-from

patriâ, que auxilium viæ, reclūdit
the-country, and *for* aid of-the-way, discloses

veteres thesauros tellūre, ignōtum pondus
ancient treasures in-the-earth, an-unknown weight

argenti et auri. Commōta his, Dido parābat
of-silver and of-gold. Moved by-these *things*, Dido was-preparing

fugam que socios. Conveniunt, quibus erat
flight and companions. They-assemble, to-whom was

aut crudēle odium tyranni, aut acer metus:
either inexorable hatred of-the-tyrant, or sharp fear:

corripiunt naves (quæ forte parātæ) que
they-seize ships (which by-chance *were* prepared) and

onerant auro. Opes avāri Pygma-
load *them* with-gold. The-treasures of-the-avaricious Pygma-

liōnis portantur pelago: femina dux
lion are-carried over-the-ocean: a-woman conductor

facti. Devenêre locos, ubi nunc cernes
of-the-deed. They-came-unto the-places, where now you-see

ingentia mœnia, que surgentem arcem novæ
great walls, and the-rising citadel of-new

Carthaginis; que mercāti solum, quantum
Carthage; and they-bought ground, as-much-as

possent circumdare taurīno tergo,
they-were-able to-encompass with-a-bull's hide, *calling it*

Byrsam de nomine facti.
Byrsa from the-name of-the-deed.

Sed qui tandem vos, aut ab quibus oris
But who at-length *are* ye, or from what coasts

venistis? ve quò tenētis iter? Quærenti
came-ye? or whither do-ye-hold *your* journey? To-her-inquiring

talibus ille suspīrans, que trahens vocem
in-such-*words* he *answers* sighing, and drawing *his* voice

à imo-pectore:
from the-bottom-of-*his*-breast:

O Dea, si repetens pergam ab primâ origine,
O Goddess, if retracing I-proceed from the-first origin,

et vacet audīre annāles nostrōrum
and there-be-leisure *to you* to-hear, the-annals of-our

labōrum; vesper antè compōnet diem, Olympo
labors; evening before will-shut-in the-day, Heaven

clauso. Tempestas suâ forte appulit nos vectos
being-closed. A-tempest by-its chance impelled us carried

per diversa æquora antīquâ Trojâ (si forte
thro' various seas from-ancient Troy (if by-chance

nomen Trojæ iit per vestras aures) Libycis
the-name of-Troy hath-gone thro' thy ears) to-the-Libyan

oris. Sum pius Ænēas, notus famâ super
coasts. I-am the-pious Æneas, known by-fame above

æthera, qui veho cum me classe Penātes
the-sky, who carry with me in-the-fleet *my* household-gods

raptos ex hoste. Quæro Italiam patriam, et
reft from the-foe. I-seek Italy *my* country, and

genus ab summo Jove. Secūtus data fata,
my race from highest Jove. Having-followed decreed fates,

conscendi Phrygium æquor bis denis navibus,
I-embarked on-the-Phrygian sea with-twice ten ships,

matre Deâ monstrante viam: vix septem
my-mother a-Goddess pointing-out the-way; scarcely seven

convulsæ undis que Euro supersunt.
shattered by-the-waves and by-the-east-wind remain.

Ipse ignōtus, egens, pulsus Eurōpâ atque Asiâ,
I-myself unknown, needy, driven from-Europe and Asia,

peragro deserta Libyæ. Nec Venus passa
wander-over the-deserts of-Libya. Nor Venus suffered *him*
querentem plura: sic interfāta-est medio-
complaining more; thus she-interrupted *him* in-the-midst-of-
dolōre:
his-grief:

Quisquis es, haud (credo) invīsus cœlestibus
Whoever thou-art, not (I-believe) hateful to-the-celestials
carpis vitāles auras, qui adveneris Tyriam
drawest-thou vital air, who hast-approached the-Tyrian
urbem. Perge modò, atque hinc perfer te ad
city. Proceed only, and hence advance thee to
limina regīnæ. Namque nuntio tibi
the-thresholds of-the-queen. For I-announce to-thee
socios reduces que classem relātam, et
thy companions returning and thy-fleet recovered, and
actam in tutum versis Aquilonibus: ni
driven into a-safe *place* by-the-changed north-winds: unless
vani parentes docuêre augurium frustrà.
my-deceitful parents have-taught *me* augury in-vain.
Aspice bis senos cycnos lætantes agmine, quos
Behold twice six swans rejoicing in-a-troop, whom
ales Jovis lapsa æthereâ plagâ
the-bird of-Jove having-glided from-the-ethereal region
turbābat aperto cœlo; nunc videntur longo
was-chasing thro'-the-open sky; now they-are-seen in-a-long
ordine, aut capere terras aut despectāre
train, either to-choose *their* grounds or to-inspect *them*
jam captas. Ut illi reduces ludunt stridentibus
already chosen. As they returning play with-clattering
alis, et cinxêre polum cœtu, que dedêre
wings, and have-circled the-pole in-companionship, and have-given

cantus; haud aliter que tuæ puppes que
their songs; not otherwise both thy ships and

pubes tuōrum aut tenet portum, aut subit
the-youth of-thy *people* either possesses the-port, or enters

ostia pleno velo. Perge modò, et quâ
the-harbours with-full sail. Proceed only, and whither

via ducit te, dirige gressum.
the-way leads thee, direct *thy* step.

Dixit: et avertens refulsit roseâ cervīce, que
She-said: and turning-away shone with-roseate neck, and

ambrosiæ comæ spiravêre divīnum odōrem
her-ambrosial locks breathed divine odour

vertice; vestis defluxit ad imos-pedes;
from-*her*-head; *her* vest flowed-down to the-bottom-of-*her*-feet;

et vera Dea patuit incessu. Ille,
and the-true Goddess was-manifest in-*her*-gait. He,

ubi agnōvit matrem, secūtus-est fugientem
when he-recognized his-mother, pursued *her* flying

tali voce: Quid crudēlis ludis tu quoque
with-such speech *as this*: Why cruel deludest thou also

natum toties falsis imaginibus? cur non
thy son so-often with-false forms? why *is it* not

datur jungere dextram dextræ, ac audīre et
granted to-join right-hand to-right-hand, and to-hear and

reddere veras voces? Incūsat talibus, que
return true speeches? He-accuses *her* with-such *words*, and

tendit gressum ad mœnia.
directs *his* step to the-walls.

At Venus sepsit gradientes obscūro aëre, et
But Venus fenced them-walking with-dark air, and

Dea fudit circum multo amictu nebulæ:
the-Goddess spread around *them* the-thick apparel of-a-cloud:

ne quis posset cernere eos, neu quis
lest any-one might-be-able to-perceive them, or-lest any-one
contingere; ve molīri moram, aut pos-
to-lay-hold-of *them*; either to-raise an-impediment, or to-de-
cere causas veniendi. Ipsa sublīmis abit
mand the-causes of-*their*-coming. She-herself aloft departs
Paphum, que læta revīsit suas sedės; ubi
to-Paphus, and joyful revisits her seats; where
templum illi, que centum aræ calent Sabæo
is a-temple to-her, and a-hundred altars glow with-Sabæan
thure, que halent recentibus sertis.
incense, and exhale with-fresh garlands.

Intereà corripuêre viam, quà semita
In-the-mean-time they-seized the-way, where a-path
monstrat. Que jam ascendēbant collem, qui
directs. And now they-were-ascending the-hill, which
plurimus imminet urbi, que aspectat adversas
most over-hangs the-city, and looks-towards the-opposite
arces desuper. Ænēas mirātur molem, quondam
towers from-above. Æneas admires the-mass, once
magalia: mirātur portas, que strepitum, et
cottages: he-admires the-gates, and the-din, and
strata viārum. Ardentes Tyrii instant:
the-pavements of-the-ways. The-ardent Tyrians hasten:
pars ducere muros, que molīri arcem, et sub-
part to-form the-walls, and to-construct the-citadel, and to-up-
volvere saxa manibus; pars aptāre locum
turn the-stones with-their-hands; part to-fit the-place
tecto, et concludere sulco. Legunt
with-a-roof, and to-inclose *it* with-a-trench. They-choose
jura que magistratus, que sanctum senātum.
places for laws and magistracies, and a-sacred senate.

Hìc alii effodiunt portus: hìc alii locant alta
Here some dig-out harbours: here others fix deep
fundamenta theatris, que excīdunt immānes
foundations for-theatres, and hew-out vast
columnas rupibus, alta decora futūris
columns from-the-rocks, the-lofty ornaments for-future
scenis. Labor qualis exercet apes novâ
scenes. Labor such-as exercises the-bees in the-new
æstāte per florea rura sub sole; cùm
summer thro' the-flowery fields beneath the-sun; when
edūcunt adultos fœtus gentis, aut cùm
they-lead-forth *the* full-grown offspring of-*their*-nation, or when
stipant liquentia mella, et distendunt cellas
they-condense melting honey, and distend *their* cells
dulci nectare: aut accipiunt onera venien-
with-sweet nectar: or receive the-burthens of-those-
tum; aut, agmine facto, arcent fucos
coming *home*; or, a-troop being-formed, drive the-drones
ignāvum pecus à præsepibus. Opus fervet,
an-idle flock from *their* hives. The-work glows,
que fragrantia mella redolent thymo.
and the-fragrant honey is-odorous with-thyme.

O fortunāti, quorum mœnia jam surgunt!
O fortunate, whose walls already rise!
Ænēas ait, et suspicit fastigia urbis. Septus
Æneas says, and surveys the-heights of-the-city. Fenced
nebulâ infert se, mirabile dictu, per
with-a-cloud he-introduces himself, wonderful to-be-said, through
medios, que miscet viris, neque cernitur ulli.
the-midmost, and mingles with-the-men, nor is-perceived by-any.

In mediâ-urbe fuit lucus, lætissimus umbrâ,
In the-midst-of-the-city was a-grove, most-grateful with-shade,

quo loco Pœni, jactāti undis et
in-which place the-Carthaginians, tossed by-the-waves and
turbine, primùm effodêre signum, quod regia
whirlwind, first dug-out a-token, which royal
Juno monstrârat. caput acris equi: nam
Juno had-pointed-out, the-head of-a-sprightly horse: for
sic gentem fore egregiam bello,
thus *she indicated that* the nation would-be pre-eminent in-war,
et facilem victu per sæcula. Hìc Sidonia
and easy-to-be sustained through ages. Here Sidonian
Dido condēbat ingens templum Junōni, opulentum
Dido was-building a-vast templum to-Juno, rich
donis et numine Divæ: cui ærea
in gifts and in-the-divinity of the goddess: to-which brazen
limina surgēbant gradibus, que trabes
thresholds were-arising on-steps, and *its* beams *were*
nexæ ære; cardo stridēbat ahēnis foribus.
bound with-brass; the-hinge was-clattering in-the-brazen doors.
In hoc luco nova res oblāta primùm leniit
In this grove a-new thing presented first assuaged
timōrem: hìc Æneas primùm ausus sperāre sa-
fear: here Æneas first dared to-hope re-
lūtem, et confidere melius afflictis rebus.
lief, and to-confide better in-*his*-distressed affairs.
Namque, dum lustrat singula sub ingenti
For, whilst he-observes every *thing* under the-vast
templo, opperiens regīnam; dum mirātur
temple, waiting-for the queen; whilst he-admires
quæ fortūna sit urbi, que manus artificum
what fortune is the-city's, and the-hands of-the-artists
inter se, que labōrem operum; videt Iliacas
among themselves, and the-labor of-the-works; he-sees the-Ilian

pugnas ex ordine, que bella jam vulgāta famâ
battles in a-series, and the-wars already divulged by-fame

per totum orbem, Atrīdas, que Priamum
through the-whole world, the-sons-of-Atreus, and Priam,

et Achillem sævum ambōbus. Constitit, et lacry-
and Achilles fierce to-both. He-stood, and weep-

mans, inquit: quis locus jam, Achāte, quæ regio
ing, says: what place now, Achates, what region

in terris non plena nostri labōris? En Priamus!
on earth *is* not full of-our trouble? Lo Priam!

Etiam hìc sunt laudi sua præmia; sunt la-
Even here are to-virtue its-own rewards; *here* are the-

crymæ rerum, et mortalia tangunt men-
tears *of our* affairs, and mortal *miseries* touch the-

tem. Solve metus: hæc fama feret aliquam
mind. Dismiss *thy* fears: this fame shall-bring some

salutem tibi.
relief to-thee.

Sic ait; atque pascit animum ināni pictūra,
Thus he-says; and feeds his-soul on-the-empty picture,

gemens multa, que humectat vultum lar-
bewailing many *things*, and he-bedews his-countenance with-a-

go flumine. Namque vidēbat, uti
copious flood *of tears*. For he-was-beholding, how

hàc Graii bellantes circum Pergama
on- this *side* the-Greeks warring around Troy

fugerent, Trojāna juventus premeret: hàc
were-flying, the-Trojan youth were-pressing-on: on-this *side*

Phryges, cristātus Achilles instāret
the-Phrygians *fled*, the-crested Achilles was-pursuing *them*

curru. Nec procul hinc, lacrymans agnoscit
in-*his*-chariot. Nor far hence, weeping he-recognizes

tentoria Rhesi niveis velis; quæ, prodita
the-tents of-Rhesus with-their-snowy curtains; which, betrayed

primo somno, cruentus Tydīdes vastābat multa
in-first sleep, the-bloody Tydides was-devastating with-much

cæde; que avertit ardentes equos in
slaughter; and he-turns-away his-ardent horses toward-the

castra, priusquàm gustâssent pabula Trojæ, que
camp, before they-had-tasted the-fodder of-Troy, and

bibissent Xanthum. Aliâ parte, Troïlus
had-drunk-of the Xanthus. In-another part, Troilus

fugiens, armis amissis, infēlix puer, atque
flying, *his*-arms being-lost, unhappy boy, and

impar congressus Achilli, fertur equis, que
unequal matched with-Achilles, is-borne by-*his*-horses, and

resupīnus hæret ināni curru, tamen tenens
lying-on-*his*-back holds by-the-empty chariot, yet keeping

lora: que huic cervix que comæ trahuntur per
the-reins: both his neck and locks are-dragged along

terram, et pulvis inscribitur versâ hastâ.
the-ground, and the-dust is-graven by-*his*-inverted spear.

Intereà Iliades passis crinibus
In-the-meantime the-Ilian *matrons* with-dishevelled tresses

ibant ad templum Palladis non-æquæ, que
were-going to the-temple of-Pallas not-impartial, and

tristes ferēbant suppliciter peplum, et tunsæ
sorrowful were-bearing suppliantly the-*sacred*-robe, and were-beating

pectora palmis. Diva aversa tenēbat
their breasts with-*their*-hands. The-goddess averse was-holding

oculos fixos solo. Achilles raptaverat
her-eyes fixed on-the-ground. Achilles had-dragged

Hectora ter circum Iliacos muros, que ven-
Hector three *times* round the-Ilian walls, and was-

dēbat exanimum corpus auro. Tum verò dat
selling his-breathless corpse for-gold. Then truly he-gives
ingentem gemitum ab imo-pectore, ut
a-vast groan from the-bottom-of-his-breast, as
conspexit spolia, ut currus, que ut corpus
he-beheld the-spoils, as the-chariot, and as *he-beheld* the-body
ipsum amīci, que Priamum tendentem in-
itself of-his-friend, and Priam extending un-
ermes manus. Agnōvit se quoque permixtum
armed hands. He-recognized himself also mingled
Achīvis principibus, que Eōas acies, et
with-the-Achæan princes, and the-Eastern bands, and
arma nigri Memnonis. Penthesilēa furens ducit
the-arms of-black Memnon. Penthesilea raging leads
agmina Amazonidum lunātis peltis, que ardet
her troops of-Amazons with-moony shields, and burns
in mediis millibus, subnectens exsertæ mammæ
in the-mid thousands, binding-beneath her-exposed breast
aurea cingula bellatrix, que virgo audet con-
a-golden belt *as*-a-heroine, and a-virgin dares to-
currere viris.
encounter-with men.

Dum hæc videntur Dardanio Ænēæ
Whilst these *things* seem to-the-Dardan Æneas
miranda, dum stupet, que hæret defixus in
amazing, whilst he-is-astounded, and continues fastened in
uno obtūtu; Dido regīna, pulcherrima formâ,
one earnest-gaze; Dido the-queen, most-beautiful in-form,
incessit ad templum, magnâ catervâ juvenum
walked to the-temple, a-great crowd of-youths
stipante, Qualis in ripis Eurōtæ aut per
condensing *round her*. Like-as on the-banks of-Eurotas or over

PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

ARMA virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris,
Italiam (fāto profugus) Lāvinaque venit
Litora; multùm ille et terris jactatus, et alto,
Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Jūnonis ob iram.
Multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque deos Latiō; genus unde Latinum,
Albānīque pătrēs, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.
  Musa, mihī causas memorā, quō numine læso,
Quidve dolens, rēgīna deûm, tot volvere casus
Insignem pietāte virum—tot adire labores—
Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ!

Urbs antīqua fuit (Tyriī tenuêre coloni)
Carthāgo, Ītaliam contrā Tiberinaque longè
Ostia; dīves opum, studiisque asperrima belli:
Quam Jūnō fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabitâ coluisse Samō. Hìc illius arma,
Hìc currus fuit: hoc regnum dea gentibus esse
(Si quà fāta sinant) jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojāno à sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyriās ōlim quæ verteret arces.
Hinc populum, lātè rēgem, belloque superbum,
Ventūrum excidiō Libyæ: sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens veterisque memor Sāturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Trojam prō cāris gesserat Argis:
Nec dum etiam causæ īrārum sævique dolores
Exciderant animō. Manet altâ mente repôstum
Judicium Paridis, sprētæque injuria formæ,
Et genus invīsum, et raptī Ganymedis honores.
His accensa super, jactātōs æquore toto
Troas—rēliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achillei—
Arcēbat longè Latiō: multosque per annos
Errābant, actī fātis, maria omnia circùm.
Tantæ mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem!
Vix è conspectū Siculæ telluris, in altum
Vela dabant læti, et spūmas salis ære ruebant;
Cùm Jūno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
Hæc sēcum: Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam?
Nec posse Ītaliâ Teucrōrum āvertere regem?
Quippe vetor fātis! Pallasne exurere classem
Argīvûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
Un[illegible] noxam et furiās Ājacis Oïlei?

Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculāta è nubibus ignem,
Disjēcitque ratēs, ēvertitque æquora ventis:
Illum exspīrantem transfixō pectore flammas
Turbine corripuit, scopulōque infixit acuto.
Ast ego, quæ dīvûm incēdō rēgina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjux, ūnâ cum gente tot annos
Bella gero! Et quisquam nūmen Jūnonis adoret
Præterea? aut supplex ārīs imponat honorem?
  Talia flammātō sēcum Dea corde volutans,
Nimbōrum in pătriam, loca fœta furentibus Austris,
Æoliam venit. Hìc vastō rex Æolus antro,
Luctantes ventos tempestātesque sonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclīs et carcere frænat.
Illi indignantes, magnō cum murmure montis,
Circùm claustra fremunt: celsâ sedet Æolus arce,
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animōs, et temperat iras.
Nî faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidī sēcum, verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens spēluncīs abdidit atris,
Hoc metuens; mōlemque et montēs insuper altos
Imposuit, rēgemque dedit, quī, fœdere certo,
Et premere et laxas scīret darĕ jussus habenas.
  Ad quem tum Jūnō, supplex, his vocibus usa est:
Æole, (namque tibī dīvûm pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcēre dedit fluctūs, et tollere vento)
Gens inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum navigat æquor,
Ilium in Ītaliam portans, victosque Penates:
Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes;
Aut age dīversās: et disjice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ;

Quarum—quæ formâ pulcherrima—Deïopeiam
Connubio jungam stabili, prŏpriamque dicabo:
Omnēs ut tēcum meritis prō talibus annos
Exigat, et pulchrâ faciat te prole parentem.
  Æolus hæc contrà: Tuus (ô rēgina) quid optes
Explōrāre labor; mihĭ jussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi quodcunque hoc regnī—tu sceptra—Jovemque
Concilias; tū dās epulīs accumbere divûm,
Nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.
  Hæc ubi dicta, cavum conversâ cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac ventī, velut agmine facto,
Quà data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuêre marī, tōtumque à sedibus imis
Unà Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clāmorque virûm, strīdorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subitò nūbes cœlumque diemque
Teucrōrum ex oculis: pontō nox incubat atra.
Intonuêre poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther;
Præsentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem.
  Extemplò Ænēæ solvuntur frigore membra:
Ingemit; et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Talia vōce refert: O terque quaterque beati,
Queis ante ōra pătrum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis
Contigit oppetere! ô Danaûm fortissime gentis
Tydīdē, mēne Īliacīs occumbere campis
Non potuisse? tuâque animam hanc effundere dextrâ?
Sævus ubi Æacidæ tēlo jacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpēdōn; ubi tot Simoïs correpta sub undis
Scuta virûm galeasque et fortia corpora volvit.

Talia jactanti strīdens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctumque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur rēmī: tum prōra āvertit, et undis
Dat latus: insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons.
Hi summo in fluctū pendent; hīs unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctūs aperit: furit æstus arenis.
Tres Notus abreptās in saxa latentia torquet—
Saxa vocant Italī, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras—
Dorsum immāne marī summō. Tres Eurus ab alto
In brevia et Syrtēs urget, miserabile visu;
Illīditque vadīs, atque aggere cingit arenæ.
Unam, quæ Lycios fīdumque vehebat Orontem,
Ipsius ante oculōs ingens à vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur, prōnusque magister
Volvitur in caput: ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circùm, et rapidus vorat æquore vortex.
Appārent rārī nantēs in gurgite vasto:
Arma virûm, tabulæque, et Trōïa gaza, per undas.
Jam validam Īlioneī nāvem jam fortis Achatæ—
Et quâ vectus Abās et quâ grandævus Alethes—
Vicit hiems: laxis laterum compagibus, omnes
Accipiunt inimīcum imbrem, rīmisque fatiscunt.
Intereà magno miscērī murmure pontum
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis
Stagna refūsa vadis; graviter commotus, et alto
Prospiciens, summâ placidum caput extulit undâ.
Disjectam Æneæ tōtō videt æquore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Trōas, cœlique ruinâ.
Nec latuêre doli fratrem Jūnonis et iræ.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur:

Tantane vos generis tenuit fīducia vestri?
Jam cœlum terramque meō sine numine (Venti)
Miscēre et tantās audētis tollere moles?
Quos ego—Sed mōtos præstat componere fluctus:
Pòst mihi non similī pœnâ commissa luetis.
Matūrāte fugam, rēgīque hæc dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagī, sævumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum: tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestrās (Eure) domōs: illâ se jactet in aulâ
Æolus, et clausō ventōrum carcere regnet.
Sic ait, et dictō citiùs, tumida æquora placat:
Collectasque fugat nūbes, sōlemque reducit.
Cymothoë simul et Trītōn adnixus acuto
Detrūdunt nāves scopulō: levat ipse tridenti;
Et vastās aperit Syrtēs, et temperat æquor;
Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac, velutī magno in populō cùm sæpe coòrta est
Seditiō, sævitque animīs ignobile vulgus,
Jamque facēs et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum, pietātĕ gravem ac meritīs sī forte virum quem
Conspexêre, silent; arrectisque auribus adstant:
Ille regit dictīs animōs, et pectora mulcet.
Sic cunctus pelagī cecidit fragor; æquora postquàm
Prospiciens genitor, cœlōque invectus aperto,
Flectit equos, currūque volans dat lora secundo.
Defessi Æneadæ quæ proxima litora cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.
Est in sēcessū longō locus; insula portum
Efficit objectū laterum; quibus omnis ab alto
Fra[illegible]inque sinus scindit sēse unda reductos.

Hinc atque hinc vastæ rūpes geminique minantur
In cœlum scopulī; quōrum sub vertice, latè
Æquora tūta silent: tum sylvis scena coruscis,
Desuper horrentīque atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.
Fronte sub adversâ, scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquæ dulces, vīvōque sedilia saxo;
Nymphārum domus: hìc fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent; uncō nōn alligat anchora morsu.
Huc septem Ænēas collectis navibus omni
Ex numerō subit, ac magnō telluris amore
Egressi, optātâ potiuntur Troës arenâ,
Et sale tābentes artūs in litore ponunt.
Ac primùm silicī scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscēpitque ignem foliīs, atque arida circùm
Nutrīmenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt, fessī rērum; frugesque receptas
Et torrēre parant flammīs, et frangere saxo.
Ænēas scopulum intereà conscendit, et omnem
Prospectum lātè pelagō petit; Anthea si quà
Jactātum ventō videat, Phrygiasque biremes,
Aut Capyn, aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caïci.
Navem in conspectū nullam: tres litore cervos
Prospicit errantēs; hos tōta armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hìc; arcumque manū celeresque sagittas
Corripuit, fīdus quæ tēla gerebat Achates;
Ductōresque ipsos prīmùm—capita alta ferentes
Cornibus arboreis—sternit; tum vulgus; et omnem
Miscet agens tēlis nemora inter frondea turbam.

Nec prius absistit, qùam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus æquet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina—bonus quæ deinde cadīs onerârat Acestes
Litorĕ Trīnacriō, dederatque abeuntibus heros—
Dividit, et dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet:
O sociī, (neque enim ignārī sumus ante malorum)
O passi graviōra! dabit Deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitùsque sonantes
Accêstis scopulos; vōs et Cyclopea saxa
Expertī. Revocāte animos, mœstumque timorem
Mittite: forsan et hæc ōlim meminisse juvabit.
Per varios cāsus, per tot discrimina rerum,
Tendimus in Latium; sēdēs ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt: illìc fas regna resurgere Trojæ.
Durāte, et vosmet rēbus servate secundis.
Talia vōce refert; cūrisque ingentibus æger,
Spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illī sē prædæ accingunt, dapibusque futuris:
Tergora dīripiunt costīs, et viscera nudant.
Pars in frusta secant, verubusque trementia figunt:
Litore ahēna locant aliī, flammasque ministrant.
Tum victū revocant vīres; fūsique per herbam,
Implentur veteris Bacchī, pinguisque ferinæ.
Postquam exempta famēs epulis, mensæque remotæ,
Amissos longō socios sermone requirunt;
Spemque metumque inter dubiī, seu vivere credant,
Sive extrēma patī, nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Præcipuè pius Æneās, nunc acris Oronti

Nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdelia secum
Fata Lycī, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Et jam fīnis erat: cùm Jūpiter, æthere summo
Despiciens mare vēlivolum, terrasque jacentes,
Litoraque, et lātos populos, sic vertice cœli
Constitit, et Libyæ dēfixit lumina regnis.
Atque illum tāles jactantem pectore curas—
Tristior, et lăcrymīs oculos suffusa nitentes—
Alloquitur Venus: Ō quī rēs hominumque deûmque
Æternis regis imperiīs, et fulmine terres,
Quid meus Ænēas in tē committere tantum,
Quid Trōës potuêre? quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Ītaliam terrārum clauditur orbis?
Certè hinc Rōmānōs ōlim (volventibus annis)
Hinc fore ductōres revocāto à sanguine Teucri—
Qui mare, quī terrās omnī ditione tenerent—
Pollicitus. Quæ tē (genitor) sententia vertit?
Hôc equidem occāsum Trojæ tristesque ruinas
Solābar, fātis contrāria fata rependens.
Nunc eadem fortūna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur. Quem das fīnem (rex magne) laborum?
Antēnor potuit, mediīs ēlapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penĕtrāre sinūs, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnōrum, et fontem superare Timavi:
Unde per ōra novem, vastō cum murmure montis,
It marĕ prōruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hìc tamen ille urbem Patavī sēdesque locavit
Teucrōrum, et gentī nōmen dedit, armaque fixit
Troïa: nunc placidâ compôstus pace quiescit.

Nos, tuă prōgenies, cœlī quibus annuis arcem,
Navibus (infandum) āmissīs, ūnius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longè disjungimur oris.
Hic pietātis honos? Sic nōs in sceptra reponis?
Ollī subrīdens hominum sator atque deorum,
Vultū, quō cœlum tempestātesque serenat,
Oscula lībāvit nātæ; dehinc talia fatur:
Parce metū, Cytherēa; manent immota tuorum
Fata tibī; cernēs urbem et prōmissa Lavinî
Mœnia, sublīmemque ferēs ad sidera cœli
Magnanimum Ænēam; neque mē sententia vertit.
Hic (tibi fābor enim, quando hæc tē cura remordet;
Longius et volvens fātōrum arcana movebo)
Bellum ingens geret Ītaliâ, populosque feroces
Contundet; mōresque virīs et mœnia ponet:
Tertia dum Latiō regnantem viderit æstas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulīs hīberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iülo
Additur, (Īlus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno)
Trigintā magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
Imperio explēbit, regnumque ab sede Lavinî
Transferet, et longam multâ vī muniet Albam.
Hìc jam tercentum tōtos regnabitur annos,
Gente sub Hectoreâ; dōnec rēgina sacerdos,
Martĕ gravis, geminam partū dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde, lupæ fulvō nūtrīcis tegmine lætus,
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Māvortia condet
Mœnia, Rōmānosque suō dē nomine dicet.
His ego nec mētas rērum nec tempora pono:
Imperium sine fīne dedī. Quīn aspera Juno,

Quæ mare nunc terrasque metū cœlumque fatigat,
Consilia in melius referet, mēcumque fovebit
Romānos, rērum dominos, gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris lābentibus ætas,
Cùm domus Assaraci Phthīam clārasque Mycenas
Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascētur pulchrâ Trojānus origine Cæsar,
Imperium Ōceanō fāmam quī terminet astris,
Julius, à magnō dēmissum nomen Iülo:
Hunc tu olim cœlo (spoliīs Orientis onustum)
Accipies sēcūra. Vocābitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mītescent sæcula bellis:
Cana Fidēs et Vesta—Remō cum fratre Quirinus—
Jura dabunt; dīræ ferro et compagibus arctis
Claudentur bellī portæ: Furor impius intus
Sæva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus ahenis
Post tergum nōdis, fremet horridus ore cruento.
Hæc ait: et Maïā genitum dēmittit ab alto;
Ut terræ utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces
Hospitiō Teucris: nē fātī nescia, Dido
Finibus arcēret. Volat ille per aëra magnum,
Remigio ālārum; ac Libyæ citus adstitit oris.
Et jam jussa facit; pōnuntque ferocia Pœni
Corda, volente Deo. In prīmis, rēgina quietum
Accipit in Teucrōs animum, mentemque benignam.
At pius Ænēas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut prīmùm lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explōrāre novos—quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant (nam inculta vidēt), hominesne feræne—
Quærere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.

Classem—in convexō nemorum, sub rupe cavatâ,
Arboribus clausam circùm atque horrentibus umbris—
Occulit: ipse ūno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manū lātō crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui māter mediâ sēsē tulit obvia sylvâ,
Virginis ōs habitumque gerens, et virginis arma
Spartānæ; vel quālis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalycē, volŭcremque fugâ prævertitur Hebrum.
Namque humeris dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum
Venātrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis;
Nuda genū, nōdōque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior, Heus, inquit, juvenes! monstrate mearum
Vidistis sī quam hìc errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharĕtrâ et maculōsæ tegmine lyncis,
Aut spūmantis ăprī cursum clāmore prementem.
Sic Venus: at Veneris contrà sic filius orsus:
Nulla tuārum audīta mihī neque visa sororum,
O, quam tē memorem? virgō! namque haud tibi vultus
Mortālis, nec vox hominem sonat. O Dea, certè!
An Phœbī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis una?
Sis fēlix, nostrumque leves quæcunque laborem;
Et quō sub cœlō tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Jactēmur, doceās: ignāri hominumque locorum-
Que errāmus, vento hūc et vastis fluctibus acti.
Multa tibi ante āras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ.
Tunc Venus: Haud equidem tālī mē dignor honore:
Virginibus Tyriis mōs est gestare pharetram,
Purpureōque altè sūras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyriōs, et Agenoris urbem;
Sed fīnes Libycī, genus intractabile bello,

Imperium Dīdō Tyriâ regit urbe profecta,
Germānum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longæ
Ambāges: sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjux Sīchæus erat, dītissimus agri
Phœnīcum, et magnō miseræ dīlectus amore:
Cui pater intactam dederat, prīmisque jugârat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyrī germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante aliōs immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sichæum
Impius ante ārās (atque aurī cæcus amore)
Clàm ferro incautum superat, sēcurus amorum
Germānæ: factumque diù cēlavit; et ægram
(Multa malus simulans) vānâ spē lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī venit imago
Conjugis; ōra modīs attollens pallida miris,
Crudēlēs āras trajectaque pectora ferro
Nudāvit; cæcumque domûs scelus omne retexit.
Tum celerāre fugam patriâque excedere suadet;
Auxiliumque viæ, veteres tellure recludit
Thesaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et auri.
His commōta, fugam Dīdō sociosque parabat.
Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crūdele tyranni,
Aut metus ācer erat: nāves (quæ forte paratæ)
Corripiunt, onerantque aurō. Portantur avari
Pygmaliōnis opes pelagō: dux fœmina facti.
Devēnêre locōs, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mœnia, surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem:
Mercātīque solum, factī dē nomine Byrsam,
Taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergo.
Sed vos quī tandem, quibus aut vēnistis ab oris?

Quōve tenētis iter? Quærentī talibus ille
Suspīrans, īmōque trahens à pectore vocem:
O Dea, sī prīmâ repetens ab origine pergam,
Et vacet annāles nostrōrum audire laborum;
Ante diem clausō compōnet vesper Olympo.
Nos Trojâ antīquâ (sī vestras forte per aures
Trojæ nōmen iit) dīversa per æquora vectos
Forte suâ Libycis tempestās appulit oris.
Sum pius Ænēas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe vehō mēcum, fāmâ super æthera notus.
Italiam quærō pătriam, et genus ab Jove summo.
Bis dēnis Phrygium conscendī navibus æquor,
Matre deâ monstrante viam, data fata secutus:
Vix septem convulsæ undīs Euroque supersunt.
Ipse ignōtus, egens, Libyæ dēserta peragro,
Eurōpâ atque Asiâ pulsus. Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus: mediō sīc interfata dolore est:
Quisquis es, haud (crēdo) invīsus cœlestibus auras
Vitāles carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modò, atque hinc tē rēgīnæ ad limina perfer.
Namque tibī reduces socios classemque relatam
Nuntio, et in tūtum versīs Aquilonibus actam:
Ni frustrà augurium vānī docuêre parentes.
Aspice bis sēnos lætantēs agmine cycnos,
Ætheriâ quos lapsa plagâ Jovis ales aperto
Turbābat cœlō: nunc terrās ordine longo
Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare, videntur.
Ut reducēs illī lūdunt strīdentibus alis,
Et cœtū cinxêre polum, cantusque dedêre;
Haud aliter puppesque tuæ pūbesque tuorum

Aut portum tenet, aut plēnō subit ostia velo.
Perge modò, et quà tē dūcit via, dirige gressum.
  Dixit: et āvertens roseâ cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiæque comæ dīvīnum vertice odorem
Spirāvêre; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos;
Et vēra incessū patuit Dea. Ille ubi matrem
Agnōvit, tālī fugientem est voce secutus:
Quid nātum toties crūdēlis tu quoque falsis
Ludis imāginibus? cur dextræ jungere dextram
Non datur, ac vērās audīre et reddere voces?
Talibus incūsat, gressumque ad mœnia tendit.
  At Venus obscūrō gradientēs aëre sepsit,
Et multō nebulæ circùm Dea fudit amictu:
Cernere nē quis eos—neu quis contingere—posset;
Molīrīve moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublīmis abit, sēdesque revisit
Læta suās; ubi templum illī, centumque Sabæo
Thure calent āræ, fertisque recentibus halant.
  Corripuêre viam intereà, quà semita monstrat.
Jamque ascendēbant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Mirātur mōlem Æneās, māgalia quondam:
Mirātur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyriī: pars ducere muros,
Molīrīque arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa;
Pars aptāre locum tecto, et concludere sulco.
Jura magistrātusque legunt, sanctumque senatum.
Hìc portūs alii effodiunt: hìc alta theatris
Fundāmenta locant alii, immānesque columnas
Rupibus excīdunt, scēnis decora alta futuris.

Quālis apēs æstāte novâ per florea rura
Exercet sub sōle labor; cum gentis adultos
Edūcunt fœtūs, aut cum līquentia mella
Stipant, et dulcī distendunt nectare cellas:
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto,
Ignāvum fūcos pecus à præsepibus arcent.
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
  O fortūnātī, quōrum jam mœnia surgunt!
Ænēās ait, et fastīgia suspicit urbis.
Infert sē septus nebulâ, mīrabile dictu,
Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli.
  Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ, lætissimus umbrâ,
Quo prīmùm—jactāti undīs et turbine—Pœni
Effōdêre locō signum, quod regia Juno
Monstrârat, caput acris equī: sic nam fore bello
Egregiam—et facilem victū per sæcula—gentem.
Hìc templum Jūnōni ingens Sīdonia Dido
Condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et numine Divæ:
Ærea cui gradibus surgēbant limina, nexæ-
Que ærĕ trabes; foribus cardo strīdebat ahenis.
Hoc prīmùm in lūcō, nova rēs oblata timorem
Leniit: hìc prīmùm Ænēas spērare salutem
Ausus, et afflictis meliùs confidere rebus.
Namque, sub ingentī lustrat dum singula templo,
Regīnam opperiens; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manūs inter sĕ operumque laborem
Mīrātur; videt Īliacās ex ordine pugnas,
Bellaque jam fāmâ tōtum vulgata per orbem,
Atrīdas, Priamumque, et sævum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit, et lăcrymans: Quis jam locus, inquit, Achate,

Quæ regio in terris nostrī non plena laboris?
En Priamus: sunt hìc etiam sua præmia laudi;
Sunt lăcrymæ rērum; et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus: feret hæc aliquam tibi fama salutem.
Sic ait: atque animum pictūrâ pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largōque hūmectat flumine vultum.
Namque vidēbat, utī bellantes Pergama circùm
Hàc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus;
Hàc Phryges, instāret currū cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc, Rhēsī niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lăcrymans; prīmō quæ prodita somno
Tydīdes multâ vastābat cæde cruentus;
Ardentesque āvertit equōs in castra, priusquàm
Pabula gustâssent Trojæ, Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliâ, fugiens āmissis Troïlus armis,
Infēlix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, currūque hæret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen: huic cervixque comæque trahuntur
Per terram, et versâ pulvīs inscribitur hastâ.
Intereà ad templum nōn æquæ Palladis ibant
Crinibus Īliades passis, peplumque ferebant
Suppliciter tristēs, et tunsæ pectora palmis.
Diva solō fixōs oculōs āversa tenebat.
Ter circùm Īliacos raptāverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque aurō corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vērò ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia—ut currūs—utque ipsum corpus amici—
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eōasque aciēs, et nīgrī Memnonis arma.

Ducit Amazonidum lūnātīs agmina peltis
Penthesilēa furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.
  Hæc dum Dardanio Ænēæ mīranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtūtūque hæret dēfixus in uno;
Regīna ad templum (formâ pulcherrima) Dido
Incessit, magnâ juvenum stīpante catervâ.
Qualis in Eurōtæ rīpīs aut per juga Cynthi
Exercet Dianā chōros; quam mille secutæ
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades: illa pharetram
Fert humerō, gradiensque Deas supereminet omnes:
Latōnæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus.
Talis erat Dīdō, tālem sē læta ferebat
Per mediōs, instans operī regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus Dīvæ, mediâ testudine templi,
Septa armis, soliōque altè subnixa, resedit.
Jura dabat lēgesque virīs; operumque laborem
Partibus æquabat justīs, aut sorte trahebat:
Cùm subitò Ænēas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt, fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrōrumque aliōs: āter quos æquore turbo
Dispulerat, penitùsque aliās āvexerat oras.
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul perculsus Achates
Lætitiâque metūque; avidī conjungere dextras
Ardēbant: sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.
Dissimulant, et nūbe cavâ speculantur amicti,
Quæ fortūna virīs; classem quō litore linquant;
Quid veniant: cunctis nam lectī navibus, ibant
Orantes veniam, et templum clāmore petebant.

Postquam introgressi, et cōràm data copia fandi,
Maximus Īlioneus placidō sic pectore cœpit:
O rēgīna, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem—
Justitiâque dedit gentes frænare superbas,
Troës tē miserī—ventis maria omnia vecti—
Orāmus : prohibe infandōs à navibus ignes;
Parce piō generi, et propiùs rēs aspice nostras.
Non nōs aut ferrō Libycos populare Penates
Venimus, aut raptās ad lītora vertere prædas:
Non ea vīs animō, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graiī cognomine dicunt:
Terra antīqua, potens armīs atque ubere glebæ;
Œnōtrī coluêre virī; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse (ducis dē nomine) gentem.
Huc cursus fuit:
Cùm subitò assurgens fluctū nimbosus Orion,
In vada cæca tulit, penitùsque procacibus Austris
Perque undas—superante salō—perque invia saxa
Dispulit: huc paucī vestrīs adnavimus oris. [morem
Quod genus hōc hominum? quæve hunc tam barbara
Permittit pătria? hospitio prohibemur arenæ:
Bella cient, prīmâque vetant consistere terrâ.
Si genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma;
At spērāte Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Ænēas nōbīs, quo justior alter
Nec pietāte fuit, nec bellō major et armis:
Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vescitur aurâ
Ethereâ, neque adhuc crūdēlibus occubat umbris,
Non metus; officiō nec tē certàsse priorem
Pœniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,

Armaque, Trojānōque à sanguinĕ clarus Acestes.
Quassātam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et sylvīs aptārĕ trabēs, et stringere remos.
Si datur Ītaliam—sociīs et rege recepto—
Tendere; ut Ītaliam lætī Latiumque petamus:
Sin absumpta salūs, et tē (pater optime Teucrûm)
Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iūli;
At freta Sīcaniæ saltem sēdesque paratas
(Unde hùc advectī) rēgemque petamus Acesten.
Talibus Īlioneus: cunctī simul ore fremebant
Dardanidæ.
Tum breviter Dīdō, vultum dēmissa, profatur:
Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēcludite curas.
Res dūra, et regnī novitas mē talia cogunt
Molīri, et lātè fīnes custode tueri.
Quis genus Æneadûm—quis Trojæ nesciat urbem?
Virtūtesque virosque, et tanti incendia belli?
Non obtūsa adeò gestāmus pectora Pœni:
Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.
Seu vōs Hesperiam magnam Sāturniaque arva—
Sive Erycis fīnes rēgemque optatis Acesten;
Auxiliō tūtos dīmittam, opibusque juvabo.
Vultis et his mēcum pariter considere regnis?
Urbem quam statuō, vestra est: subducite naves:
Tros Tyriusque mihī nullō discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse—Notō compulsus eodem—
Afforet Ænēās! Equidem per litora certos
Dimittam, et Libyæ lustrāre extrema jubebo;
Si quibus ejectus sylvīs aut urbibus errat.
His animum arrectī dictīs, et fortis Achates,

Et pater Ænēas, jamdūdum erumpere nubem
Ardēbant. Prior Ænēam compellat Achates:
Nate Deâ, quæ nunc animō sententia surgit?
Omnia tūta vides, classem, sociosque receptos.
Unus abest, medio in fluctū quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum: dictis respondent cætera matris.
Vix ea fātus erat, cùm circumfusa repentè
Scindit sē nūbēs, et in æthera purgat apertum.
Restitit Ænēas, clārâque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque Deō similis: namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nātō genĭtrix lūmenque juventæ
Purpureum et lætōs oculīs afflârat honores:
Quale manūs addunt eborī decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic rēgīnam alloquitur, cunctisque repentè
Imprōvīsus ait: Cōràm, quem quæritis, adsum
Troïus Ænēas, Libycīs ēreptus ab undis.
O sōla infandos Trojæ miserata labores!
Quæ nos—rēliquias Danaûm, terræque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos jam cāsibus, omnium egenos—
Urbe—domō socias! Grātes persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostræ, Dīdō: nec quicquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem.
Dî tibi (sī qua pios respectant numina, si quid
Usquam justitia est et mens sibi conscia recti)
Præmia digna ferant. Quæ tē tam læta tulerunt
Sæcula? quī tantī tālem genuêre parentes?
In freta dum fluviī current, dum montibus umbræ
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet:
Semper honos, nōmenque tuum, laudesque manebunt;

Quæ mē cunque vocant terræ. Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionēa petit dextrâ, lævâque Serestum:
Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
  Obstupuit prīmo aspectū Sīdonia Dido,
Casū deinde virī tanto; et sīc ore locuta est:
Quis tē (nāte Deâ) per tanta pericula casus
Insequitur? quæ vīs immānibus applicat oris?
Tu-ne ille Æneas, quem Dardaniō Anchisæ
Alma Venus Phrygiī genuit Simoëntis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum meminī Sīdona venire,
Finibus expulsum pătriis, nova regna petentem
Auxiliō Bēlī. Genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastābat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
Tempore jam ex illō cāsus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojānæ, nōmenque tuum, rēgesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucrōs insignī laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antīquâ Teucrōrum à stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, ô juvenes, tectis succedite nostris!
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactātam, hac dēmum voluit consistere terrâ.
Non ignāra malī, miseris succurrere disco.
  Sic memorat; simul Ænēān in regia ducit
Tecta, simul Dīvûm templīs indicit honorem.
Nec minùs intereà sociīs ad litora mittit
Vigintī tauros, magnōrum horrentia centum
Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos,
Munera lætitiamque Dei.
At domus interior rēgāli splendida luxu
Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis.
Arte labōrātæ vestēs, ostroque superbo:

Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro
Fortia facta pătrum, series longissima rerum,
Per tot ducta virōs antīquæ ab origine gentis.
Ænēas (neque enim pătrius consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad nāves præmittit Achatem,
Ascaniō ferat hæc, ipsumque ad mœnia ducat.
Omnis in Ascaniō cāri stat cura parentis.
Munera præterea—Īliacīs ērepta ruinis—
Ferrĕ jubet; pallam signīs auroque rigentem,
Et circumtextum croceō vēlamen acantho,
Ornātūs Argīvæ Helenæ, quōs illa Mycenis—
Pergama cum peterēt, inconcessosque Hymenæos—
Extulerat; matris Lēdæ mīrabile donum:
Prætereà sceptrum, Īlionē quod gesserat olim,
Maxima nātārum Priamī; colloque monile
Baccātum, et dŭplicem gemmīs auroque coronam.
Hæc celerans, iter ad nāves tendebat Achates.
At Cytherēa novās artes nova pectore versat
Consilia: ut faciem mūtātus et ora, Cupido
Pro dulci Ascaniō veniat, dōnisque furentem
Incendat rēgīnam, atque ossibus implicet ignem.
Quippe domum timet ambiguam, Tyriosque bilingues:
Urit ătrox Jūno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo hīs āligerum dictīs affatur Amorem:
Nate, meæ vīrēs, mea magna potentia; solus,
Nate, pătris summī quī tēla Tўphoëa temnis:
Ad tē confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Ænēas pelagō tuus omnia circùm
Litoră jactetur, ōdiīs Jūnonis iniquæ,
Nota tibi: et nostrō doluistī sæpe dolore.

Hunc Phœnissa tenet Dīdo, blandisque moratur
Vocibus: et vereor, quò se Jūnonia vertant
Hospitia: haud tantō cessābit cardine rerum.
Quocircà capere antè dolīs et cingere flammâ
Regīnam meditor: nē quō sē numine mutet;
Sed magno Æneæ mēcum teneatur amore.
Quà facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem.
Regius accītū cārī genitoris ad urbem
Sidoniam puer īre parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trojæ.
Hunc ego sōpītum somnō—super alta Cythera,
Aut super Īdalium—sacrātâ; sede recondam;
Ne quà scīre dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illīus noctem nōn ampliùs unam
Falle dolo; et nōtos puerī puer indue vultus:
Ut, cùm te gremio accipiet lætissima Dido,
Regālēs inter mensas laticemque Lyæum,
Cùm dabit amplexūs, atque oscula dulcia figet;
Occultum inspīrēs ignem, fallasque veneno.
Paret Amor dictis cāræ genĭtricis, et alas
Exuit, et gressū gaudens incedit Iüli.
At Venus Ascaniō placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat: et fōtum gremiō Dea tollit, in altos
Idaliæ lūcōs, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci aspīrans complectitur umbrâ.
Jamque ībat, dictō pārens, et dona Cupido
Regia portābat Tўriis, duce lætus Achate.
Cùm venit, aulæis jam sē rēgina superbis
Aureâ composuit spondâ, mediamque locavit.
Jam pater Ænēās et jam Trojana juventus

Conveniunt, strātōque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famulī manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquāginta intus famulæ; quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere, et flammīs adolere Penates:
Centum aliæ, totidemque parēs ætate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensās onerent, et pocula ponant.
Necnōn et Tyriī per līmina lætă frequentes
Convēnêre, toris jussī discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dōna Ænēæ; mīrantur Iülum,
Flagrantesque Deī vultus, simulataque verba,
Pallamque, et pictum croceō vēlamen acantho.
Præcipuè infēlix, pestī dēvota futuræ,
Explērī mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo
Phœnissa; et puerō pariter dōnisque movetur.
Ille, ubi complexu Ænēæ colloque pependit,
Et magnum falsi implēvit genitoris amorem,
Regīnam petit: hæc oculīs—hæc pectore toto—
Hæret; et interdum gremiō fovet, inscia Dido
Insideat quantus miseræ Deus. At memor ille
Matris Acīdaliæ, paulātim abolere Sichæum
Incipit; et vīvō tentat prævertere amore
Jamprīdem residēs animos, dēsuetaque corda.
Postquàm prīma quiēs epulis, mensæque remotæ;
Cratēras magnos statuunt, et vina coronant.
Fit strepitus tectis, vōcemque per ampla volutant
Atria: dēpendent lychnī laquearibus aureis
Incensi; et noctem flammis fūnalia vincunt.
Hìc rēgīnă gravem gemmīs auroque poposcit
Implēvitque merō pateram: quam Belus, et omnes

A Bēlō solitī. Tum facta silentia tectis:
Jupiter, (hospitibus nam tē darĕ jura loquuntur)
Hunc lætum Tyriisque diem Trojâque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores.
Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, et bona Juno.
Et vōs, ô Tyriī, cœtum celebrate faventes.
Dixit, et in mensam laticum lībavit honorem:
Primaque, lībātō, summō tenus attigit ore.
Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans : ille impiger hausit
Spumantem pateram, et plēnō se proluit auro.
Post alii proceres. Citharâ crīnitus Iōpas
Personat aurātâ, docuit quæ maximus Atlas.
Hic canit errantem Lūnam, Sōlisque labores ;
Unde hominum genus, et pecudēs; unde imber, et ignes;
Arctūrum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones ;
Quid tantum Ōceano properent sē tingere Soles
Hybernī, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausum Tyrii, Trōësque sequuntur.
Necnōn et variō noctem sermone trahebat
Infēlīx Dīdō, longumque bibebat amorem ;
Multa super Priamō rogitans, super Hectore multa :
Nunc, quibus Aurōræ vēnisset filius armis ;
Nunc, quāles Diomēdis equī: nunc, quantus Achilles.
Immo age, et à prīmâ dīc (hospes) origine nobis
Insidiās, inquit, Danaûm cāsusque tuorum,
Errōresque tuos: nam te jam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terrīs et fluctibus æstas.